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VOL. II NO. 174

The Hongkong Telegraph

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1947.

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Great Eight Stakes "C" Class
(Six Furlongs).

Canary
Rose Emme
Crown Witness
Outsider: Hol Pollol.

Bomb Attack On Police Camp

Terrorists Strike At Tel-Aviv

Jerusalem, Apr. 25.
Two people were killed and seven reported missing in a Jewish terrorist bomb attack today on police billets at the Sarona police camp, east of the all-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv. A van driven by a man in police uniform was parked outside the building, an official statement said, and blew up 90 seconds later, shattering the orderly room and telephone exchange of the billet. Two bombs were used, the statement added.

Rescuers are now at work among the debris.

In Jerusalem police flying squads raided a cafe in Zion Square after receiving a telephone call from a Jewish terrorist saying: "We have kidnapped three British officers." The caller said that he was a member of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish terrorist organization. The police said later that they had no information of any kidnapping in Jerusalem.

It was officially reported earlier that five armed Jews, also said to be members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, kidnapped Mr. Morris Collins, a British subject from the Park Hotel last night but released him 15 minutes later when he disclosed that he was Jewish.—Reuter.

INJURED TOTALS SCORE
Reporting on the Sarona camp attack, United Press says that four British policemen were killed and five were injured.

The authorities believed that the blast which rocked the Jewish city was the first major blow in the "vendetta" declared by Irgun Zvai Leumi for the hanging of four Irgunists and the sentencing of four more, two of whom cheated gallows by suicide.

At least a score were injured in the Sarona explosion in addition to the dead and missing. The authorities said that explosives were taken to the police billet in a small truck (Continued on Page 12)

Fight With Smugglers

Macao, Apr. 25.
Four smuggling vessels were seized by Chinese Maritime Customs patrols in Chungshan waters following a gun battle, according to reports received here today.

The report further added that a member of the Canton police force was detained by the Chinese authorities for allegedly operating these vessels.

The motor-driven vessels, three of which were said to be the Heng On, Wing Hang and the Sun Sun Lee, reportedly transporting illicit cargoes, were captured by Customs gun boats following a battle with the smugglers.—United Press.

Serious Shortage Of Bread

Europa Appeals To The Argentine

Washington, Apr. 25.
Grain importing countries of Western Europe are understood to be making desperate appeals to Argentina to supply them with wheat immediately to help them tide over the serious bread crisis they are facing in the next 90 days before the crops in the Northern Hemisphere are harvested.

Officials of the International Emergency Food Council said today that the Cereals Committee have been holding a series of meetings here to consider the daily urgent appeals they are now receiving from France and other countries of Western Europe for additional emergency allocations of wheat.

The Council was at present unable to find a way of helping them, because the only country with necessary surpluses of wheat available in 90 days was Argentina, and Argentina had so far declined to become a member of the International Emergency Food Council.

Australia and Canada had already shipped, or were committed to ship up to the limit of their present supplies until the new harvest. In, and the United States too had scraped the bottom of the barrel from the 1946 crop, it was stated.

RECORD U.S. CROP

Department of Agriculture officials added that according to present estimates the new crop would be the highest in American history—1,250,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Until the harvest came in July, however, the United States was working on the extremely low carry-over basis of only 100,000,000 bushels. The normal safety carry-over from the old crop while the new crop was being harvested would be about 300,000,000 bushels.

The French authorities had stated that they would need a supplementary allocation of 10,000,000 bushels to sustain their present rations until the new harvest, Food Council officials said.

Similar requests had been received from Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Eire, and the authorities in the western occupied zones of Germany, amounting to a total of 15,000,000 bushels, of wheat.

FLOUR FOR FRANCE

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced a supplementary export allocation of 35,000 tons of flour and 5,000 tons of corn for shipment to France in May. This is within the allocation already made by the International Emergency Food Council for France.

Asked to comment on press reports from Paris that delays in shipment of United States wheat were responsible for the wheat crisis in France, a Department of Agriculture official said that after a careful check it had been found that the shipment of wheat to France was not only up to schedule but even a little ahead of it.

Details of shipment of flour and maize to France, which is made through commercial channels, were not yet available.

Today's supplementary allocations for export also included 9,700 tons of flour for shipment to Eire in May.—Reuter.

425 Verified Deaths In Texas Disaster

Texas City, Apr. 25.
The Red Cross today listed 425 verified deaths in the Texas City disaster and estimated that 50 to 200 persons are still missing. It said 327 dead were identified and 98 bodies unidentified. Twelve bodies were recovered during the last two days.—United Press.

BEVIN'S REACTIONS TO MOSCOW CONFERENCE

Moscow, Apr. 25.
With the feeling that the "four-power unity is stronger than before," the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, was prepared to leave Moscow tonight with the British delegation to the Council of the Foreign Ministers.

Summing up the Moscow meeting of the Council, Mr. Bevin told a press conference: "I would rather have taken a longer time to iron out our difficulties fully and produce a good overall peace, sloping over with difficulties which would lead us back to turmoil."

He hoped that the "Austrian treaty" would be completed "very speedily," allowing the Ministers to devote all their time to Germany in the next session.

Referring to Germany, Mr. Bevin expressed sympathy with the Russian desire for reparations. He said that the British attitude did not entirely exclude reparations from current production, but Britain was entitled "to get back the money poured into Germany."

Regarding German industry, Mr. Bevin declared that the British Government "will not upon the general conception of level industry for Germany that emerged from the conference."

DISAPPOINTED

General George Marshall (United States) said during a brief halt in Berlin on his way home by air from Moscow that he did not consider the meeting a failure. He added, however, according to a Reuter cable, "I was disappointed, for I had hoped very much to get the Austrian treaty."

Disappointment was expressed in Vienna where the Austrians forecast another winter of occupation, a Reuter despatch from Vienna said. But many acknowledged that it was better to wait six months longer than get a bad treaty.

In Berlin, German politicians were surprised and disappointed at the long adjournment before the next meeting of the Foreign Ministers in London in November. They thought a settlement would still be unattainable because Germany's situation would have worsened.

ENVOYS RECEIVED

The Moscow Radio announced tonight that the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V. Molotov, had received Mr. Ernest Bevin and also the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault. Mr. Molotov also received the Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Karl Gruber.

M. Bidault, the Moscow Radio also announced, left the Russian capital by train today. He was seen off by Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister, and other Soviet Foreign Office officials.

In his farewell speech at the station, M. Bidault stated: "We have done all we could during these past weeks to reach an agreement on questions essential to peace in Europe. Our efforts are not ended and the last word belongs to Hope."—Reuter.

Jewel Thieves' Big Haul

London, Apr. 25.
Three men parked a stolen car in front of a jewellers' store today and staged a daylight robbery which netted them between £4,000 and £5,000 worth of gems and watches. Police chased them for five blocks, when the trio abandoned the car and escaped by jumping on different buses.—United Press.

U.S. And Imperial Preference

London, Apr. 26.
Mr. Wallace B. Phillips, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, declared on Friday that the United States was not pressing for abolition of Empire preference in the projected charter for world trade.

"Business men in this country should—disabuse their minds about an impending abolition of imperial preference," Phillips told a luncheon meeting of the chamber.

Reporting his observations as International Chamber of Commerce delegate to the Geneva meeting of the United Nations preparatory committee on trade and employment, Phillips added:

"The United States has not asked for its annulment but is asking for a reduction in the rate of the preference pro rata to the percentage reduction that may be made in American tariff schedules."

THE ULTIMATE AIM

Pessimistic predictions of the outcome of the conference are not justified, Phillips said.

American and British delegations are both trying to achieve the same result but perhaps by different methods, he declared, adding:

"It is the aim of the United States ultimately to achieve the elimination of all trading restrictions, but obviously this goal will not be reached until an acceptable formula is provided."

Members of the various delegations, he reported, feel that the conference must succeed. Failure might make just that essential difference between reasonable prosperity and economic depression.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

What Object? What Reason?

It was made very clear by the Governor on Thursday that Government intends to convert into law, as quickly as possible, the Bill which is intitled "An Ordinance to impose Tax on Earnings and Profits." Government has flatly, frankly and unyieldingly declared that it cannot concede to public opinion on this issue; as an official majority exists to see that Government's wishes are fulfilled, there is little else to do but to watch the measure pass through its democratic and constitutional process of three readings—and then start worrying about obtaining an administrative machinery that truly represents the will of the people. In the meantime, although a lot of effort has been made to clear up obscure, anomalous and even contradictory conditions laid down in the original Bill, there is still plenty to puzzle over in the Ordinance which had its first reading this week. Bringing us again to that subject of "Objects and Reasons." These are laid out at the end of each draft bill to let readers know what are the important proposals and intentions of the measure. In the revised Ordinance dealing with direct taxation appears two new conditions, neither of which are even slightly referred to in the Object and Reasons. The first is Clause

13 (b) which permits deductions for "any outgoing and expenses wholly, exclusively and necessarily incurred in the production of income." The second addition is at Clause 14, which provides that the tax on salaries and annuities shall be charged on a sliding scale up to double the standard rate, except where the amount so chargeable exceeds the amount which would have been charged if the standard rate had been applied to the whole of the income, before deducting allowances. Here are two new vital conditions which are completely ignored in the Objects and Reasons. Taken at face value the first appears to mean that expenses in the carrying out of one's business can be deducted from salaries, but no indication is given as to the maximum allowed or just what is meant by "wholly, exclusively and necessarily incurred;" alternatively what business expenses do not come under such a heading? The second quoted clause has, prima facie, the effect of eliminating the standard-rate-plus impositions. If that is the case most of clause 14 should be expunged. If it has some other meaning, then Objects and Reasons should make it clear. These provide two further examples of the need for more explicit definitions and explanations of important legislation.

German Posed As G.I.

Escapes From Prison

Frankfurt, Apr. 25.
The American military authorities disclosed that a "desperate" German criminal, who was able to pose as an American escaped today from Frankfurt military police station.

The disclosure followed, in only a few hours, the announcement by Army criminal investigation agents of the arrest of the German and two American soldier companions who, they said, had robbed and assaulted and kidnapped recklessly across the American, French and British zones of Germany since their escape from the Frankfurt stockade more than a month ago.

The German was identified as Karl Heinz Buchheister, 23, who had posed as an American War Department civilian and an American sergeant.

CITY-WIDE SEARCH

The agents identified the soldiers as Private Andrew T. Jackson, 24, negro of Franklin County, Mississippi, who led the gang, and Private Neil Rogers, 19, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who served three years in an Indiana reform school before entering the Army.

Emergency squads of military police searched Frankfurt for Buchheister and the German police were put on the alert.

According to one CID agent, only one guard was on duty in the cell-block from which Buchheister escaped. The agent said the cell-block was not locked.

The trio was blamed for a number of robberies and at least two major assaults and was accused of kidnapping two American constabulary troopers.—United Press.

ATTLEE HITS BACK

Scathing Reply To Churchill

St Andrew's, Scotland, Apr. 25.
Describing Mr. Winston Churchill as the "most disastrous Chancellor of the Exchequer of the century," the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, hit back at the leader of the Conservative Party when replying to Mr. Churchill's recent address to the Conservative organisation called the Primrose League.

Speaking at the Scottish Trade Union Congress here today, Mr. Attlee alleged that Mr. Churchill "brought untold misery on the people of Britain" and that much of the present troubles could be traced to Mr. Churchill's "error of ignorance" by bringing back Britain on to the gold standard in 1925.

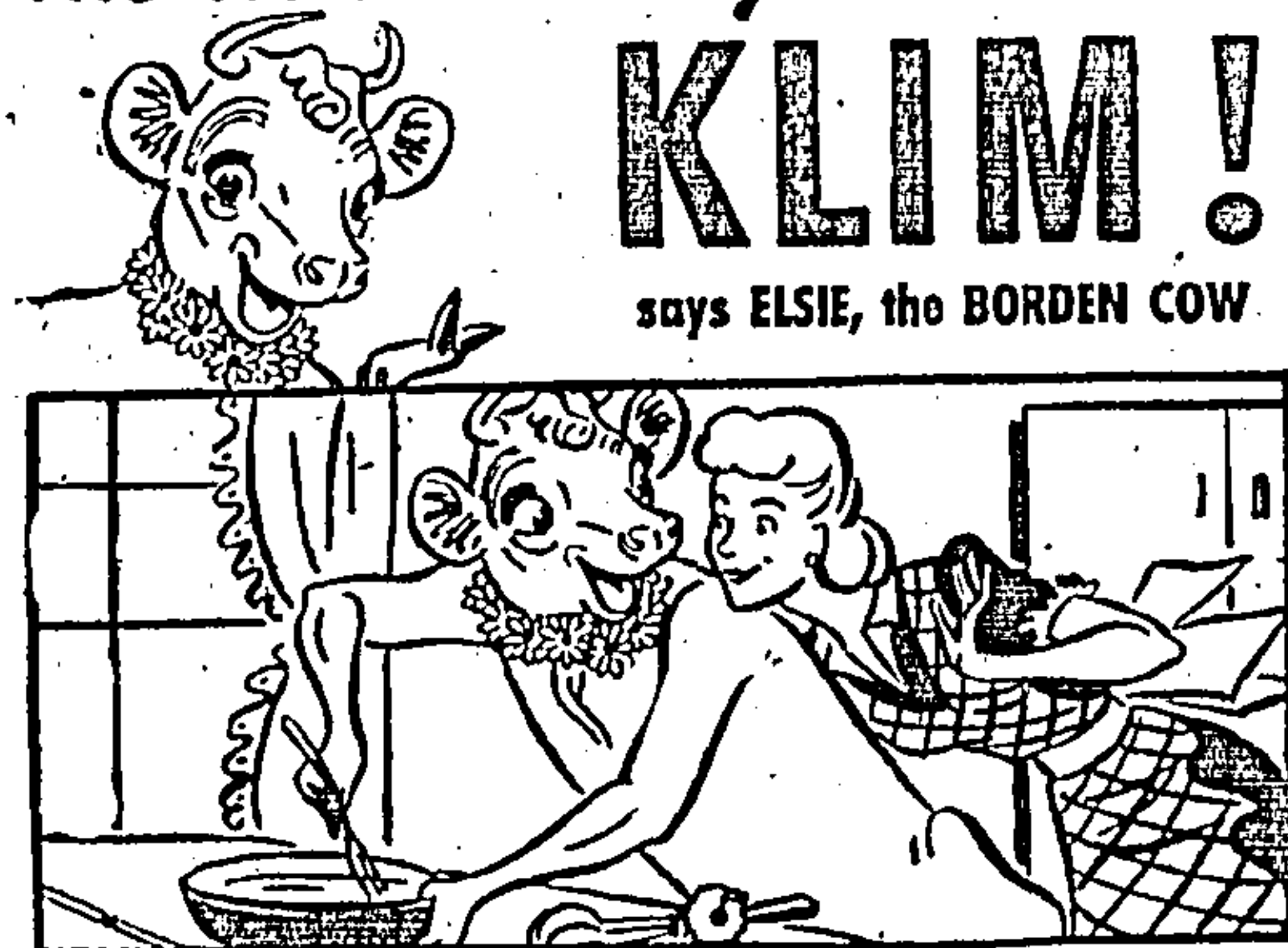
That, Mr. Attlee claimed, led to the crisis in the British coal industry from which Britain was suffering today.

"He accepted the advice he got from the Bank of England," Mr. Attlee said. "He slanted no doubt in all ignorance, but much of our troubles today can be traced back to that error of ignorance and to his simple trust of others in a field where he had little knowledge."

The Prime Minister declared that in Mr. Churchill's speech to the Primrose League there was not a drop of policy in the torrent of irresponsible noise in which he indulged.

Mr. Churchill, he said, talked on India being shamelessly cast away. He ignored the great movement for (Continued on Page 12)

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Her Talent
Her Wit

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"HEAVEN CAN WAIT"
Starring: Gene TIERNEY • Don AMECHE
A 20th Century-Fox Technicolor Picture
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
THE NEWEST, BIGGEST, BALMIEST HIT!
Bud ABBOT • Lou COSTELLO in
"PARDON MY SARONG"

Oil, Food Exports Are Banned

The Executive Yuan has instructed the Shanghai Municipal Government to restrict the export of edible vegetable oils and miscellaneous foodstuffs.

effect has been served by the Municipal Government to the Maritime Customs.

The Yuan has issued this order in view of the fact that the export of edible oils is one of the causes which gave rise to the recent jump in prices of some daily necessities.

The Yuan's order restricts export of such foodstuffs as beans, peanuts, sesame seeds, cotton seeds, and others.

AMERICAN FILMS ARE SLIPPING

by BOB THOMAS

HOLLYWOOD.—American movies are not as good as they used to be. This is the opinion of many film sages, and Director William Wyler is one of the first to offer some whys for the situation.

That American films are slipping is evidenced by several factors: 1, The large number of foreign films in the lists of 1946's "ten best;" 2, decreased theatre receipts; 3, critical pannings of many expensive productions; 4, current shakeups of studio personnel.

Regarding this matter, Wyler wants it known that he likes Hollywood, but he sees trends that are damaging the industry.

"The trouble is that making pictures here has become a piece-meal work," he told me. "A film is thrown together by many hands, with no particular guidance along the route. And any one of the hands can louse the whole thing up."

GUIDING FORCE

"To make good pictures, there must be one guiding force, not necessarily the director, although he is in the best position to be it. Nowadays in the big studios the director is allowed very little independence; a script is shoved at him and he is told to shoot it as it is."

Wyler recalled when he started as a director at the old Universal in 1928. He said directors were handed scripts and told to do anything they wanted with them.

"But you can bet if we didn't get a good picture out of it, we were canned," he added.

The director said that now a big studio might give a director a story and tell him, "We realise it's a bad script so if it's a bum picture we won't blame you." The result is one big happy family within the studio—and worse pictures in the theatres.

ONE A YEAR

The situation won't get any better until directors are given more independence, he said. And then, they must take more time and trouble with their pictures. He and Frank Capra and George Stevens are allowing themselves only one film yearly apiece.

"It took me three years in the army to really know my characters in 'Best Years of Our Lives,'" he said. "I often think how much better my other films would have been if I had as much time." Some of his other films "Wuthering Heights," "The Little Foxes," and "Mrs. Miniver," all of which did all right anyway.

Wyler received an Oscar for his direction of "Miniver."—Associated Press.

EDITS NEW FILM MAGAZINE

Mr J. L. Hudson, well-known British author, journalist, and war correspondent, is now associate producer and literary editor for "This Modern Age," a monthly film magazine.

Mr Hudson took over from Mr George Ivan Smith, who is now in New York as chief of programme planning for the United Nations International Network.

As an author, Mr Hudson has written nine novels, and his plays have been produced by well-known British companies. He also wrote the commentary for "Desert Victory."

At one time he was news editor of the Manchester Daily News, and during the war he was a war correspondent in France, the Middle East and Burma.

More Gorgeous



HERE'S RITA HAYWORTH, more gorgeous than ever, painted by artist von Hentschel. The popular dancing star appears in "My Gal Sal," now at the Queen's Theatre.

SID FIELD IN LAVISH BRITISH MUSICAL

Showing at the Lee Theatre this week-end is Britain's first technicolour musical comedy, produced by Wesley Ruggles, the American director, for Rank at a cost of nearly £1,000,000.

Cinema Guide

SHOWING TODAY

QUEEN'S—My Gal Sal.
KING'S—Whistling in Dixie.
ALHAMBRA—Edge of Darkness.
CENTRAL—Edge of Darkness.

NEXT CHANGE

QUEEN'S—Flying Tigers.
KING'S—Adventure.
ALHAMBRA—Blues in the Night.
CENTRAL—Blues in the Night.

Commissioned by Rank to make a musical that would out-Hollywood-Hollywood, Ruggles brought his own team of music writers and dance directors from America.

They knocked out several songs, including "So Would I," "If Spring Were Here to Stay" and "My Heart Goes Crazy," while "The Amplest Way" was written for a new dance which is proving very popular.

Since beautiful girls is a "must" in a musical comedy, Ruggles had talent scouts all over the British Isles. From hundreds of lovelies, he selected 16-year-old Kay Kendall to adorn the picture. For the comedy lead he picked Sid Field, of whom Bob Hope said: "This man is the best comedian I have seen."

The highlight of the show is the sensational dance, "The Amplest Way." The dancers caper in a swiny cockney style, put their thumbs in their laps and point them back and forth. Trousers are hitched up, and so are skirts. The dance includes a waltz turn, a Charleston step, a skipping movement, a cockney curtsy and, finally, a universal salute—a kiss!

Gable And Garson



A TENSE MOMENT in "Adventure," now marital comedy, starring Greer Garson and Clark Gable. The film comes to the King's Theatre next week.

TROOPS' PET AS KING'S MISTRESS

French actress Pati Behrs, imported by Twentieth Century-Fox Studios a year ago, was instructed to lose 15 pounds before starting her role as a mistress of King Charles II in the film "Forever Amber."

"But then," says Miss Behrs, "they dressed me in billowing 17th century dresses, and you can't tell whether I weighed 110 pounds or 170."

The actress was born in the Russian province of Georgia. Her family fled during the revolution, settling first in Istanbul, Turkey, and later in Paris, where she became a French citizen. She danced in French cafes and on the Paris stage, and during the war was voted "the most beautiful actress in France" by American troops there. —Associated Press.

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Introducing KAY KENDALL
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"DOZEN AND ONE"
BEAUTIES

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with Bert LAHR
Virginia O'BRIEN

SPECIAL MORNING SHOW TO-MORROW AT 12.30 NOON
"THEIR'S IS THE GLORY"

NEW ENGLIS: OPERA

Benjamin Britten, composer of the operas "Peter Grimes" and "The Rape of Lucrella," is writing a third operatic comedy and has formed his own organisation to produce it next year.

The new opera, "Albert Herring," is laid in a Suffolk village and will be produced at Glyndbourne in June by the English Opera Group.—United Press.

Educational reconstruction is the immediate aim of UNESCO, of which Dr Julian Huxley, British scientist, is first director

UNESCO SETS A TARGET

By LESLIE R. ALDOUS
Editor of United Nations News

A TARGET of £20,000,000 has been set by UNESCO—the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation—for educational reconstruction in war devastated countries during 1947.

Dr Julian Huxley, well-known British scientist, who is UNESCO's first Director-General, is plunging into the campaign to bring first aid to the schools of Europe and Asia with a speed and energy which are confounding the critics. They were in full cry just before Christmas, during the Organisation's first General Conference in Paris. UNESCO, they loudly proclaimed, was biting off more than it could chew. And, indeed, more than 100 projects of different kinds seemed too ambitious a programme for any organisation to take in its stride.

Matters of Urgency

What the critics overlooked was that there was never any intention of tackling all these schemes at once. Many were only included now in order to get UNESCO's long range programme in perspective. After the Conference, it was left to Dr Huxley to decide upon the matters of greatest urgency. He, quite rightly, is putting the restoration of education and culture in the liberated countries before everything else. How tremendous those needs are only those who have seen for themselves the results of German or Japanese occupation can really understand.

Listen to the words of a Polish delegate to UNESCO:—
"I am not a bit ashamed to tell you, friends, that we on the Continent are terribly poor. We are terribly poor and we are proud to be poor. The reason for our poverty is that we have been ruined and devastated because we refused to accept the rule of Fascism—because we fought, struggled, resisted. You can ask the Poles, the Yugo-Slavs or the Greeks, and they will all tell you the same terrible story. Their present plight is the consequence of their struggle and resistance."

"You have to help us, not tomorrow or after tomorrow; you have to help us today, immediately, presently, without any delay. Our schools are roofless. Our teachers faint because they are starving and exhausted. You can do much!"

Minimum Needs

The simplest and commonest articles in use in ordinary schools, just do not exist in countries where the educational systems have been completely shattered. To get Europe's schools going again, here are a few of the minimum materials: 70,000,000 exercise books, 150,000,000 pencils, 10,000,000 pens, 40,000,000 pen nibs, 7,000,000 erasers, 40,000,000 sheets of drawing paper—and that leaves out of account such items as simple geometrical instruments, water colour paints and brushes.

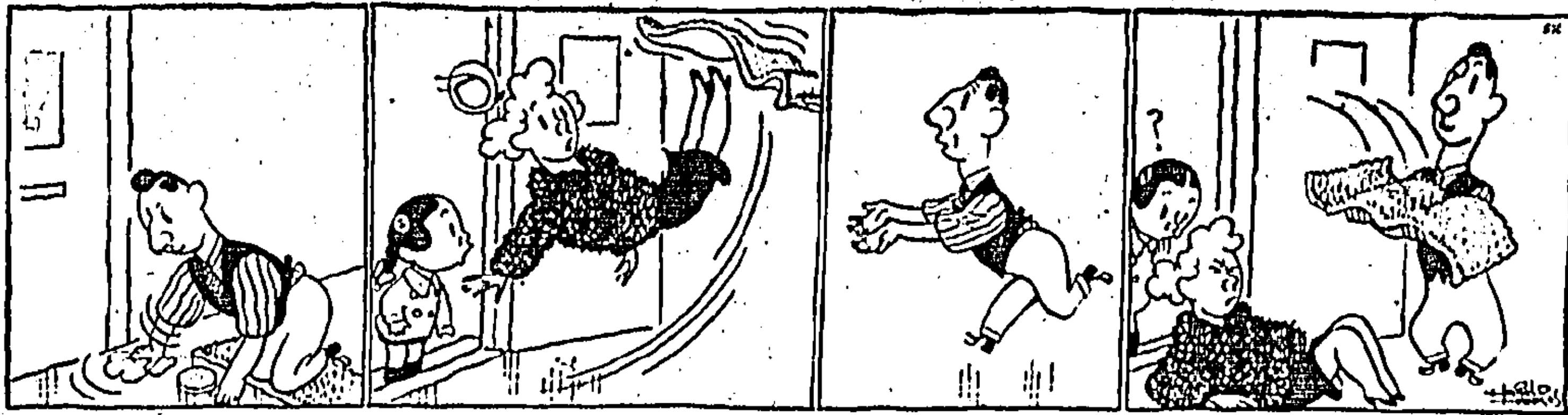
These estimates are for Europe alone. They eliminate entirely the needs of such countries as China, Burma and the Philippines. In China, it is calculated that the destruction of educational institutions and equipment represents a loss amounting to 700,000,000 U.S. dollars. For the Philippines, the sum needed to reconstruct school buildings and to replace supplies and equipment is estimated at 113,000,000 U.S. dollars. The plight of the devastated countries extends far beyond the lack of schools and equipment. There is also a serious dearth of teachers. In Czechoslovakia, for example, only one-fifth of the number of teachers needed for primary and secondary schools are available. On the university level, almost all teachers have disappeared. From Poland come reports that the remaining teachers are living under terrible conditions and many are so impoverished that they cannot resume their work. In Greece the salary of a teacher is about sixpence a day; in consequence, most teachers have had to give up teaching and to find other work in order to keep themselves alive.

Sources of Help

"For the work of educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction," says Dr Julian Huxley, (Continued on Page 10)

THE PARKERS

by HODGES



It's Fun Finding Out Gold, diamonds and sunshine

THE royal family visit to South Africa was made at a very nice time of year. South Africa is like Australia and all those countries the other side of the equator. When it's winter here it's summer over there.

by Bernard Wicksteed



The first white people to go to South Africa did not fully appreciate this. They were Portuguese seamen trying to reach India, and as the custom was to start off from Portugal at the beginning of the summer it was always winter when they reached the Cape.

So they didn't think much of the place. In fact, they regarded it as little more than an obstacle put in their way to make the passage harder.

About the first European settlers were ten British convicts who were put ashore and left there to get provisions for passing ships. They didn't think much of it either.

One of them was killed by the natives, four were swept out to sea on a raft, and the others were taken back to England and hanged for thieving.

No ice ages

SCIENTISTS believe the first South Africans were among the earliest people in the world, and they base this theory on the examination of two fossilised skulls, and a skeleton that have been dug up there in the last 30 or 40 years.

What is certain is that even in prehistoric times South Africans were luckier with the weather than we were, for they didn't have the ice ages to interrupt the flow of life. So mankind has had a longer continuous innings there than anywhere in Europe.

One of the effects of this can be seen in the primitive art of the country. In Europe there are not many prehistoric rock paintings because the ice destroyed them, but in South Africa there are hundreds.

The present population is about ten million, of which six and a half million are Bantus. These Bantus are a cross between Negroes and people of the same race as the Moors and Berbers of North Africa. Through their forebears they have in their veins the blood of people with a civilisation older than anything in England or Holland.

Besides the Bantus there are Hottentots, Bushmen, Indians, Malays, Chinese, the mixed blooded "Cape coloureds" the whites of European descent from Holland, France, Germany, Britain, Poland and the Baltic.

So you can see that, even though the weather is good, they have the makings there of a good deal of friction. It is difficult for us to understand how the white South Africans feel about the coloured people.

It is much easier to understand how the Bantus feel about the whites. You have only to think back to the time the Americans were here to know what it is like to be invaded by people with more money, more food, more clothes and more influence with the taxi drivers.

One of the difficulties is that the Europeans can't agree among themselves on what is the best thing to do.

If there hadn't been this difference of opinion there might never have been a Boer War. When the British first took over Cape Colony they had the West African slave trade on their conscience, and they eased it by being lenient with the natives who were raiding Dutch farms and murdering the farmers.

This gave the Boers a natural dislike for the British which has been kept up in varying degrees ever since, though many of the most active contemporary haters have forgotten how it all began.

What do South Africans do for a living? Their top industry, as you know, is gold mining. About £170,000,000 worth of new gold is mined every year, and of this South Africa produces more than a third.

Altogether, since the time records were first kept, the South African mines have produced £2,000,000,000 worth of gold—enough to pay for several months of modern warfare. Nearly all the South African gold comes from a reef in the Transvaal.

7000 mph, 3-TON ROCKETS

Germans were planning them

ROCKET projectiles with a speed of 7,000 m.p.h. and hurled 45-50 miles high by Germany if the war had not ended.

British scientists now believe that even more fantastic weapons can be built, with speeds of more than 8,000 m.p.h. in the outer atmosphere.

Such projectiles are among the objects of rocket research in Britain and America. We know already that the range has been increased to more than 3,000 miles—the width of the Atlantic.

FOR LONDON, TOO

Some idea of how it will be done can be gained from the German winged V2, which was to follow the ordinary bullet-shaped type which fell on London. This was to have a first-stage booster, a form of auxiliary motor which would hurl the V2 to about 80,000 feet and then fall back to the ground on a parachute. Speed—3,000 m.p.h.

In the next stage the ordinary V2 rocket motor would send it up 45 miles—about 225,000ft.—at 6,000 mph. It reaches that height in two minutes and then starts to descend to 20 miles, 100,000ft.

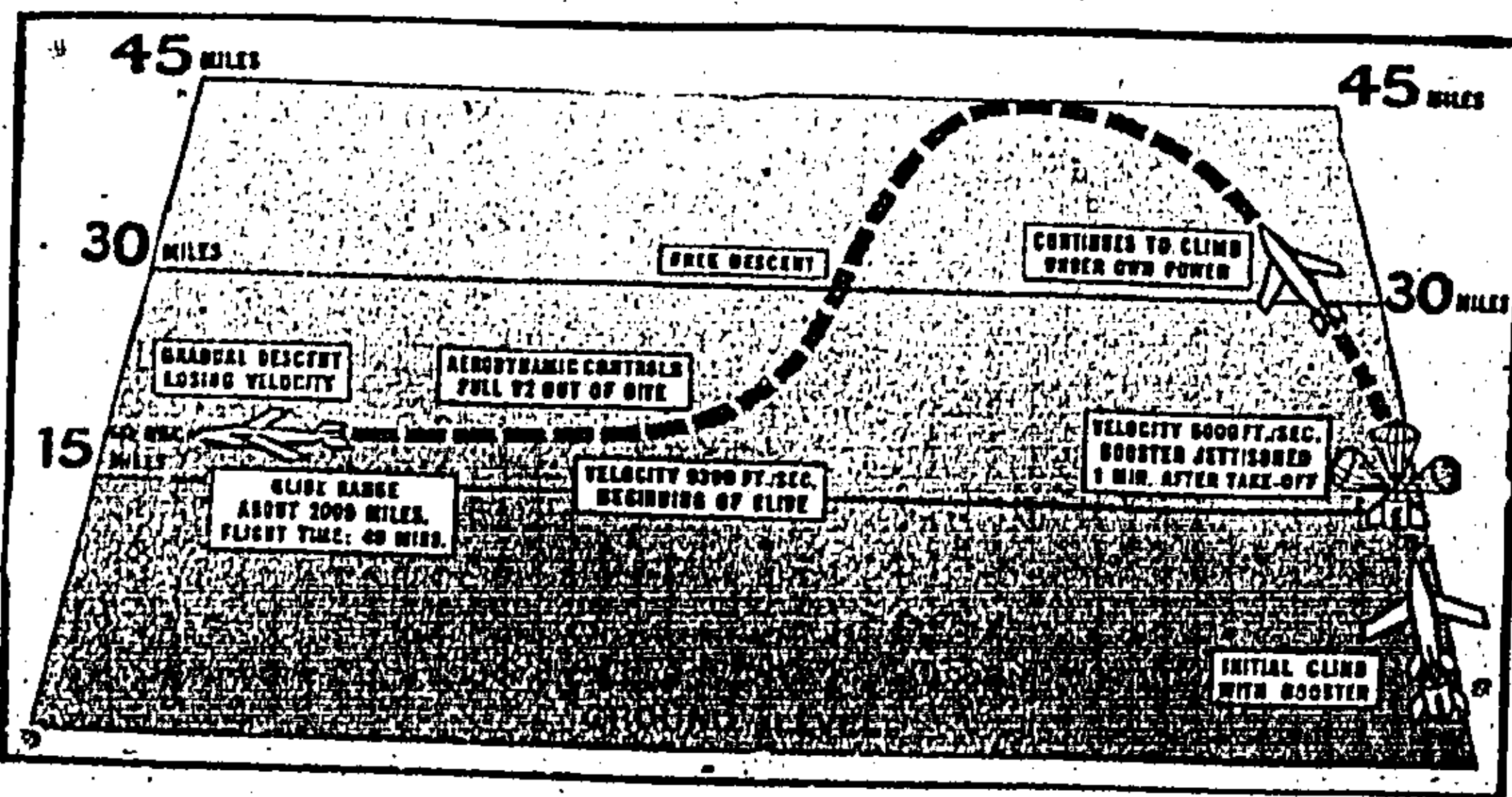
At the end of this steep descent its speed would have built up to 7,000 m.p.h. By then it would be in relatively dense air on which two sharply swept back wings would have some "bite."

FLATTENING OUT

The wings would cause it to flatten out and continue on its momentum for 40 minutes, gradually losing speed and staying in the air for more than 2,000 miles.

Some idea of the power of the rocket motor driving the V2 can be gathered by comparing it with the power of the world's most powerful jet propulsion unit. This is equivalent to 15,000 h.p. The rocket totals about 165,000 h.p.

Each would have cost about £500. A warhead of only 200lb. would have been fitted, although the total weight would have been more than three tons.



Mr Doolittle, Now An Oil Executive, Prefers Not To Recall Tokyo Raid

Jimmy Doolittle, five years after he led the first American air raid on Tokyo, would rather not talk about the memorable raid of April 18, 1942.

Doolittle now is vice-president of an oil company and went to Miami, Florida, for a reunion with the men who flew with him on that first attack on Japan's capital.

Averse to personal publicity, Doolittle says he is embarrassed that the mission became known as the "Doolittle Raid."

He points out that 80 men, all equally important, were involved and dismisses the whole thing as an "unpleasant job that had to be done and was done on that basis."

Doolittle hears frequently from "the boys"—those who participated in the Tokyo raid.

One of the boys, Jacob Deshaizer, the only civilian now among those who survived the Japanese prison camps, plans to go back to Japan shortly as a missionary.

In his 30th floor Rockefeller office in New York, Doolittle asks that he be called "Mr." instead of general.

He argues that if "Mr." is good enough for an ex-private or sergeant it will do fine for a lieutenant-general in the reserves.

Doolittle lives with his wife in a Park Avenue apartment. Their two sons are Air Force officers.

The Doolittles don't own an automobile and he frequently walks 40 blocks to his office.

ABBEY BELL RANG FLOOD ALARM

The bell of the centuries-old ruined abbey at Crowland, Lincs, rang out in alarm when the Cowbit Wash burst its banks and the flood carried before it cattle, trees and, later, rescue lorries.

These were swept into the fields as, while the bell tolled, they sped out towards marooned farms.

One got through to rescue Mrs William Lyon and her two-weeks-old baby from the farm of Mr Marcus Hardy.

But the flood caught up with it, and all were thrown into five feet of water.

Another lorry got near enough to carry them to safety.

Boats carried on the rescue work over 5,000 acres of flooded farmland. Last to be rescued were Farmer Reed with his wife and daughter. They were in a bedroom with their pigs and chickens.

Eton Boy Brian Hawkes, aged 17, said, "I'm staying" when the rest of the school went home because of flooding. He is a St John Ambulance worker and is said to be doing "a wonderful job."

A punt was the hearse at a Thames Ditton funeral.

Water was boiling in many cellars in West Bridgford, Notts, where fires were short-circuiting electric mains.

Too little water closed Scotland's Colindale Canal for the first time in 52 years. Freezing of catchment areas had lowered the level of Loch Oich to three feet.

Device Reads Out Loud

Now the scientists have developed a device which "reads out loud."

They say it may be possible to have the instrument read to a blind or handicapped person or to people "just too lazy to read."

This robot-reader was developed in the Bell telephone laboratories. The choice for its first recitation was "Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was as white as snow."

At present it cannot read a book. It can only read large-sized paper patterns mounted on a background of contrasting colour.

But Dr Oliver Buckley, president of the laboratories, said that if the talking paper symbols could be reduced to small size they could be printed from type.—Associated Press.

Baroness Orczy's Memoirs Ready

Eighty-year-old Baroness Emma Orczy, who wrote "The Scarlet Pimpernel" and 53 other historical romances, will release her memoirs, "Links in the Chain of Life," as soon as her publishers receive enough paper.

The Baroness stopped writing fiction in 1943 after the death of her husband, Montague Barstow, but for many years she had been one of the most prolific writers of historical novels.

She lives so quietly that few people know she is in London. She has just spent her first winter in England since she was a girl.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Oh, can't we circle the field awhile? This lovely man and I are just beginning to know each other!"

Skeleton Crossword

ACROSS

1. He doesn't seem a new paper, but distinctly is new.
10. Published in a fresh way.
11. His pa made him a soldier.
12. Such skulls, from a little loss then found again.
13. Fill in with out a plot.
17. Not all there.
18. Possibly married fan.
19. A 7, or 6, or 5, or 4, or 3, or 2, or 1, or 0, or -1, or -2, or -3, or -4, or -5, or -6, or -7, or -8, or -9, or -10, or -11, or -12, or -13, or -14, or -15, or -16, or -17, or -18, or -19, or -20, or -21, or -22, or -23, or -24, or -25, or -26, or -27, or -28, or -29, or -30, or -31, or -32, or -33, or -34, or -35, or -36, or -37, or -38, or -39, or -40, or -41, or -42, or -43, or -44, or -45, or -46, or -47, or -48, or -49, or -50, or -51, or -52, or -53, or -54, or -55, or -56, or -57, or -58, or -59, or -60, or -61, or -62, or -63, or -64, or -65, or -66, or -67, or -68, or -69, or -70, or -71, or -72, or -73, or -74, or -75, or -76, or -77, or -78, or -79, or -80, or -81, or -82, or -83, or -84, or -85, or -86, or -87, or -88, or -89, or -90, or -91, or -92, or -93, or -94, or -95, or -96, or -97, or -98, or -99, or -100, or -101, or -102, or -103, or -104, or -105, or -106, or -107, or -108, or -109, or -110, or -111, or -112, or -113, or -114, or -115, or -116, or -117, or -118, 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EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE



ROBB the noted London fashion artist, made these sketches at some of the capital's leading dress shows.

TRAINING DRESSMAKERS

BY VICTOR STIEBEL
famous London dress designer

THOUSANDS of young girls between the ages of 12 and 16 years all over the country are taking dressmaking courses at technical schools and various Ministry of Education organisations.

These courses last three years. No fees are paid and the girls come from grammar or elementary schools. The education committee pass the girls before they are allowed to attend the school and the parents of the girls are also interviewed. The first year is a preliminary year and many different subjects are taken; art, music, embroidery, cookery, needlework, general education (English, grammar, etc.), physical training and games.

There are half-yearly reports on the girls. After the first year it is decided whether the girls are to be trained in tailoring or dressmaking. The second year is almost the same as the first except that more time is given to needlework. In the third year cookery is no longer taken and still more time is given to the trade chosen for the girls—dressmaking or tailoring. At the end of the third year, the girls are placed as juniors in good firms.

THE training is, I would say, averagely good, but inevitably uneven. No training period can ever quite simulate the problems of actual work. But, during this training period, I feel that an enormous amount can be done to rouse enthusiasm in the girls for the career that they have chosen. Since it can be a career if they wish to make it one, there is quite definite series of steps up the workroom "ladder" to the position of fitter at the top. With ambition and energy a girl can be certain of regular increases in her wages.

My activities are at present directed towards these schools. I go to them to lecture. So far I have visited about a dozen schools in London and a few elsewhere in the country. It is fascinating and I like doing it. The programme has been altered and improved by experience. I travel with a team of three mannequins, two assistants and about 25 dresses.

AUDIENCE varies from 100 to 750 girls. At the Woolwich Polytechnic, in Southeast London, there were 750 in the large school theatre. There was to be a performance of the comic opera, "Princess Penzance," that evening and I gave my lecture in front of the setting for a rocky piece of Cornish coast, continually tripping over small three-ply wavelets.

The shape of the lecture in simple. Twenty minutes' talk on how a dress firm is operated with detailed descriptions of the work of the various sections, is followed by a further twenty minutes showing of the collection. I describe each dress as it is shown, the material from

MARRIAGE IS NOT A TRAP

By Dr. MAUDE ROYDEN

the famous preacher and authority on marriage problems

MARRIAGE and divorce laws in Britain have been based on the idea that marriage is a trap: the Denning Report presents it as an achievement.

We should appreciate the change if we take an analogy.

Consider the young men training for the University boat race. Suppose that this training consisted of a warning that the losing crew would be shot—or, for a closer analogy, would be chained to their boat for the rest of their lives.

Contrast this fantasy with the intensive training, instruction and discipline which the crews do in fact undergo before the race.

Marriage is considerably more important than a boat race, yet preparation for it has been limited to a last-minute assurance given when the couple are standing at the altar, that it should not be undertaken "unadvisedly, lightly or wantonly, but reverently, discretely, advisedly, soberly and in the fear of God." Five minutes later, they are told that their marriage is for as long as they both shall live.

IT is quite certain that these people have in a terrifying number of cases, no adequate advice at all and it has been thought quite obscene for one partner (the woman) to have any idea what she is about.

It is clear to me that marriage must be divine institution or it could never have stood up to such monstrous conditions at all and it is a fact that far more marriages than pessimists realise do stand up and are a proof of the innate decency and fidelity of human nature.

Young people talk about marriage with much less reserve than they did 20 or 30 years ago, and this is to the good. But real knowledge of the basic truths is rare.

CHAPLAINS to the Forces report with unanimity that ruined marriages are due in thousands of cases to the ignorance of men about the needs and nature of women. The Marriage Guidance Council get the same results from a wider range and from both sexes.

(Continued on Page 10)

Helena Rubinstein's

Lullaby creams

Bring you loveliness

while you sleep...

To Helena Rubinstein dry skin is the most serious beauty problem. More than seven out of ten women have it. A dry skin ages quickly, lines easily, looks taut. Even if you are twenty and have only a tendency to dryness you will need a gentle lubricant. You may be fifty or sixty and want a cream that is rich. Helena Rubinstein urges you to use these special lubricating creams at night. Smooth them in, in rhythmic, upward strokes. Lullaby for a sleeping beauty!

Helena Rubinstein

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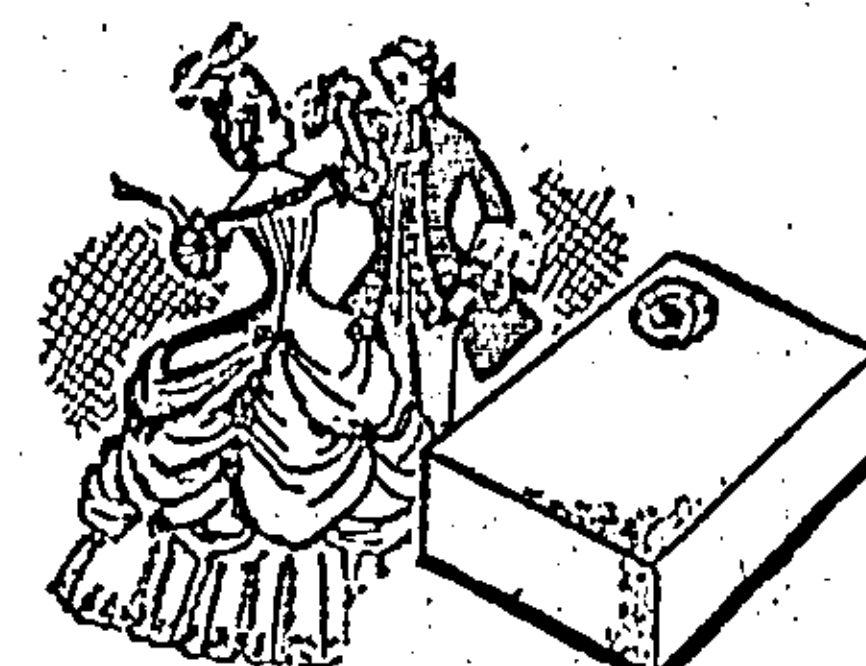
TWO

EXQUISITE FACE POWDERS

by

Colonial Dames

Soft as silk, designed for flattery



Salon Blend

Obtainable At All Leading Stores

Sole Agents: NAN KANG CO. Union Bldg., Hongkong.

BODY HEALTH

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Audrey Young for Lois Leeds.

The health and beauty of your face is affected by your body complexion. Stimulated circulation makes for good health and a healthy body complexion can make you feel well and look well.

Showers are stimulating. Brisk rubdowns with soft but strong towels give your skin a chance to shed the dry, dead layers on the surface. The vigorous towelling smooths the skin. I believe that a good scrubbing, all over with a body brush, puts you in fine condition.

After your brisk scrub and rub, sprinkle your body with eau de Cologne to stimulate and give a fresh sweetness to your skin.

For utter relaxation take a sea moss foam bath. The curative properties have long been hailed by famous beauties. Lie in the soft, daintily perfumed water, relax, breathe deeply, luxuriate! But give your body that brisk Cologne patting and towelling when you step out of your beauty bath.

Always tie your hair in a net. Wear a bath cap in your shower. Always set your curls beforehand. Never decide to take a beauty bath just when your husband wants to shave—especially if he is in a hurry! Choose a time when you are alone.

Put cotton in your ears, so that you won't hear the telephone ring. It will—IT ALWAYS DOES! Use a bath mitt filled with sweet talcum to pat your body to a smoothly fragrant finish.

Always apply vanishing cream to the knees, heels and elbows after drying yourself.

Sprinkle your bath towels with Cologne before you take your bath.

When relaxing in a beauty bath, smooth cream on your throat and face. Lie back on a little rubber pillow, close your eyes and "float away!"

A beauty bath does wonders for your body complexion. A smooth, firm body gives you a feeling of well being and your legs look nice in sheer hose—or without them!

TEACH YOUR CHILD GOOD MANNERS

GOOD manners are an essential ingredient of civilised life.

But babies are not born civilised; they are barbarous in every sense of the word, and must learn good manners as they learn other civilised customs. At first, politeness probably appears to them as a curious but apparently necessary formula, which has no meaning (but often quite pleasant results), and it is only later that this proves to have an ethical and practical reason behind it, in that it oils the wheels of life and also gives an inward feeling of security and poise.

But though any child can be taught to be polite, really good manners are rooted in kindness of heart, sympathy and understanding, and are merely brought to a fuller bloom by knowledge of social customs and training in acceptable behaviour.

Dual Impulse

IT is this dual impulse which accounts for the different standards of behaviour sometimes seen in children of the same family, who having had identical training and home atmosphere, might have been expected to have the same manners but who, in fact, respond very differently to the same teaching.

When parents tell me that one of two daughters speaks rudely to them I am fairly sure that one of two things has happened—either the mother and father have fallen into the habit of speaking rudely to the child (or to each other) or the child has been mixing with other children whose parents allow themselves this foolish licence.

A baby or toddler will shout kdek and scream when he can't get exactly what he wants but if the adults around him, particularly his

father and mother, never about back at him or slap or give an adult imitation of his own uncivilised behaviour, he will gradually realise that such conduct is both babyish and unpardonable and will look about for less foolish methods of getting his own way. He will still want to get his own way (he would be very backboneless if he did not), but he will have learnt that there are right and wrong ways of making his wants known and right and wrong ways of accepting the inevitable when he can't get what he wants.

By Anne
Cuthbert

Good manners are the hall-mark of true civilisation and as such are essential to civilised intercourse, but they do not, even at their best, denote more than a surface polish. In other words all well-brought-up children have good manners, but excellent manners are also occasionally displayed by children whose upbringing in other respects leaves much to be desired.

The practical points to consider are: how to demonstrate good manners to a child and to keep him from seeing examples of bad manners; at what age should one expect him to accept certain standards of courtesy; how long should he accept these without question and at what age should the reason behind the acts be explained.

The first is, perhaps, the easiest because it merely depends on one's thesis that it is up to them to

treat their children with the same courtesy that they would extend to an acquaintance, the foundations of good manners have been laid. Reproofs must of course, be administered and mistakes of conduct corrected but you can at least set a good example by keeping a strong rein on your natural impatience and irritation and saying "No, dear I'm afraid not" instead of "No, you can't, you naughty little boy" when your rather maddening son asks for the tenth time whether he can do something which he knows is forbidden.

Keep a sharp look-out on your own manners and before long you will have the satisfaction of seeing him copying you even if he is only "playing at being grown-up." The real difficulty is to guard him against those "evil communications" which, as Saint Paul so rightly says, "corrupt good manners." A child must have some playmates, and sometimes these most accessible are the least desirable. The best thing to do when you have to accept those companions, whose home standards are not yours, is to keep the children as much as possible under your own eyes—let the play be in your garden rather than your neighbour's and make it clear that your standard of manners must be observed in your home.

Teach Early

AS regards the more active demonstrations of good manners, such as passing the food at table, raising the hat (if any) to acquaintances, giving up the seat to ladies or old people, these are best taught between three and four, because at that age a child really likes to do them; it makes him feel important and of use (Continued on Page 9)

CHEMICALS MAKE GIANTS OR DWARFS

Chemicals that can make giants or dwarfs out of normal young individuals and exercise dictatorial control over some of the body's most important glands were introduced to the medical profession recently.

They can make animals grow to about twice their normal size. One of them can stop body growth. Another can control the production of mother's milk. Still others can rule the sex and adrenal glands.

But they are not yet ready for use in controlling the growth or gland functions of man. They are far too scarce for that. In 25 years

of work, the total amount of all these substances produced could be measured in thimblesful.

These substances are pure hormones from the pituitary glands of slaughtered animals. An exhibit graphically illustrating their functions and powers was set up for the convention of the American Medical Association.

Their power to produce giants in animals has been proved beyond question, and there is every reason to assume they would act similarly on humans. But there never will be enough of these substances to experiment on man until either they can be made synthetically or until someone puts sufficient money into the hands of researchers for large-scale production, which at present is extremely complicated.

The exhibit represented 25 years of work by Dr. Evans, University of California gland expert and discoverer of vitamin E. Among other things it illustrates how the bones of a young rat can be made to show phenomenal growth in 90 hours—Associated Press.

1-Minute Mask

to give
your skin
a lighter
look!



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Family Double-or-Quits

WHO ARE THE EXPERTS IN YOUR HOME? THIS IS A NEWS-GAME FOR EVERYONE

The Hongkong Telegraph presents today an entertaining news-game which the whole family can play.

Here's how you play: For each topic there are five questions based on happenings reported in Hongkong newspapers during the past month. Choose the topic you think you know best. Politics for Father? Sport for young Tom? Lucky Dip for Mother? Give them their choice.

A correct answer for the first question in each five gets one point. From then on, it's double-or-quits! So a correct answer to the second question can be worth 2 points, to the third question 4 points, to the fourth question 8 points.

And the fifth question, if the previous four have been answered correctly, is worth 16 points. The real family expert will get a total of 31 points.

An incorrect answer will cancel out any points you have previously built up; the next correct answer will be worth only one point, and double-or-quits thereafter.

Now who's to be Question-Master? Decided? O.K. Let's get started.

SPORT

1. What team has won the first division of the Hongkong Football League?
2. Which famous Notts County cricketer died on April 3?
3. Which team in the English Football Leagues has already scored more than 100 goals this season?
4. Which countries won (a) the International Soccer Cup (b) the International Rugby Championship?
5. Which Hongkong football teams won (a) the League Championship (b) the International Series?

PEOPLE

1. Who is the head of the Viet Nam Government?
2. What was Mr Henry Wallace's office in the United States Administration before he was sacked by President Truman?
3. What two kings have died during the past 25 days?

4. What is the name of the Commander-in-Chief, Southeast Asia Land Forces, who visited Hongkong during the month?

5. What is the name of the Canadian-born traitor who was sentenced this week in Hongkong to be hanged?

POLITICS

1. What Government measure did 73 Labour M.P.s vote against a fortnight ago?
2. Which country recently announced a proposed new Constitution?
3. There are two terrorist organisations in Palestine. What are they called?
4. Which political party this week gained the majority of votes in elections conducted in the British zone of Germany?
5. Two important peace treaties are being discussed in Moscow. To what countries do they apply?

PLACES

1. Where have they been holding the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment?

2. Which New Territories village was presented with a banner this month?

3. Which European capital city will celebrate its octingentenary in October this year?

4. The remains of Major-General Wingate, famous leader of the Chindit forces, who perished in an air accident in 1944, were discovered near Imphal. Where is Imphal?

5. What is the capital of the Seychelles, to which Hongkong's Director of Medical Services, Dr Selwyn-Clarke, has just been appointed Governor?

ENTERTAINMENT

1. A Hongkong-born girl plays an important part in the Bette Davis film, "The Corn is Green," shown here this month. What is the name of the actress, and what is her real name?
2. This year's Shakespeare Festival opened at Stratford-on-Avon on Easter Saturday. In a well-known play, a young actress played her part throughout in a "nightie." What was the play?
3. What was "Operation Big Bang"?
4. A bomb was planted in the Colonial Office in London by a woman who got into the building by a ruse. How did she get in?
5. Workers in a certain public utility service in the United States have been on strike. What service do they operate?

RECENT TRENDS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

By ROY CAMPBELL

Unless the complete domination of Romanticism over the creative part of English letters during the nineteenth century is properly appreciated, it is impossible to understand the more recent trends in English literature. Most of these trends are struggles of one kind or another to break clear of this curious influence which penetrated deeply into the literary habits of thought and imagination of the British. Over these tendencies the World War also has had an influence.

These aspects are discussed in this article by a South African poet who has attained a considerable reputation in England.

ENGLISH literature, like almost every other literature, is only just beginning to emerge from the shadow of the great Romanticism of the early nineteenth century. It was with them that poets and authors ceased to conceive of themselves as craftsmen and artists, and began to think of themselves as prophets, high-priests, teachers and reformers—a heresy which is still spoiling much of our literature. Incidentally, about the only English author for the last century-and-a-half whose writings effected any reforms, was paradoxically enough, first and foremost a craftsman and an artist—Dickens.

Up to the time of the war Britain was still more or less dominated intellectually by Romantic standards inherited and accepted unquestioningly for nearly a 150 years. Though the normal vehicle of expression had changed from poetry to prose and free verse, the difference was superficial. The centrifugal longing for "otherness," which is the Romantic Spirit, was still there. The Romantic Spirit is that which sacrifices the rule to the exception, the immediate to the remote, the obvious to the occult, the whole to the part, the direct to the indirect, the native to the foreign, and the present to some idealised past or utopian future.

Wells And Shaw

The writers under whose influence most modern authors were brought up were nearly all obsessed by this form of escape from the real and the immediate, which drove them to Utopianise politically and socially, like Shaw; or scientifically, like Wells, both of whom subjected the present to a hypothetical future. Wells, however, lived to see many of his dreams realised, and the shock of it nearly broke his heart. Let us hope that Shaw will be spared a similar misfortune.

The most interesting form of this centrifugality in literature was, in the case of William Morris, the great mentor of the Romantics who was the prototype of the modern prophetic Utopianist. Viewed one way, he is a medieval knight in cast-iron breeches and a tin-hat, gazing nostalgically into the tapestry of an idealised past. Viewed the other way, he is an ardent, ultra-modern demagogue, gazing as rapturously into an equally impossible future.

The illusion of a material paradise and the perfectibility of human society at some distant time, as claimed by for the greatest number of escapists. But there is a similar phenomenon to the escape in time; and that is the escape in space, equally dependent upon credulity, which led to the frantic tourism and globe-trotting of Mr. Lawrence in order to try to identify himself with what was most alien to him; to immortalise everything he could understand on the shrine of what he could not understand, the mind and the religion of the savage, which those very fine Europeans who do understand, usually treat with greater reserve.

Oblique Approach

There is a far more dignified form of avoiding the evident and the actual which was very gracefully practised by Henry James and Virginia Woolf. It is a form of escape almost to a compromise with reality rather than a complete escape.

There is an oblique approach to the obvious, which is ultimately avoided, sometimes at the very verge of contact—this is the form of escape by lengthy circumlocution, and in the latter by a deviation of the attention to some other impending actuality which has to be glanced at and avoided in its turn.

Henry James and Virginia Woolf are therefore not out-and-out escapists, but they are masters of that indirectness which is one of the main ingredients of Romanticism. All these writers had a considerable effect on the generation of English writers that is now at its zenith and it is not surprising that the escapism that has been inherited should still be strong in this young generation in such potent and often laughable forms that it promises to extinguish itself in one last blaze of incongruous extravagance.

Britain found herself, at the beginning of the war, intellectually at the mercy of any religious or political dogma so long as it might be fabricated elsewhere to suit conditions and peoples to which her own bore no resemblance. In the cult of "otherness" it was almost impossible to go any further than Britain had done.

Aldous Huxley

By far the most influential, and one of the most talented of her writers under 50, had gone to practice Buddhism. Where? In India? In Tibet? No, that would be too Hollywood to do it, as one might go to Moscow instead of Rome to study Roman Catholicism! This is the most perfect example of escapism.

Mr. Huxley had done more than any other writer of his age to create the state of mind that prevailed amongst modern intellectuals in England: he was more bewildered

Tradition

At the same time, as this brilliant alienation of talent from reality was being carried out, in many cases by immortal artists, a small minority of writers and thinkers managed to hand on the English tradition which has always been based on common-sense and a sense of humour. This latter sense has traditionally served the English for an artistic and a moral cause—science from Chaucer right down to the present time, even though sometimes it had to take the form of an underground movement.

During the last 50 years it has been dangerous to profess it. It has landed more than one great English humourist in prison: Cobbett was an outstanding example. But more recently, it has been neglected, as in the case of Lewis, and, for some time, Joyce.

When the war came, however, many English writers had to serve in the ranks: even those who remained civilians were familiarised with reality in its grimmest and most forbidding forms, and they began to realise that the grim substance of reality contained more interest from a human point of view and was less grotesque and less boring than the faked escapism worlds which they had been forced to substitute for it previously.

They became acclimatised to experience. They sought for clarity in their expression and began to avoid the obscurity which is the cheapest outlet of escapism. The reason why the former World War did not bring a similar sense of relief was that it was simply a case of waiting in the mud and being eaten by lice—it was worse than any fictitious world. But now there is a new sort of literature which is not afraid to particularise and to narrate, rather than to generalise. Writers became less pedantic.

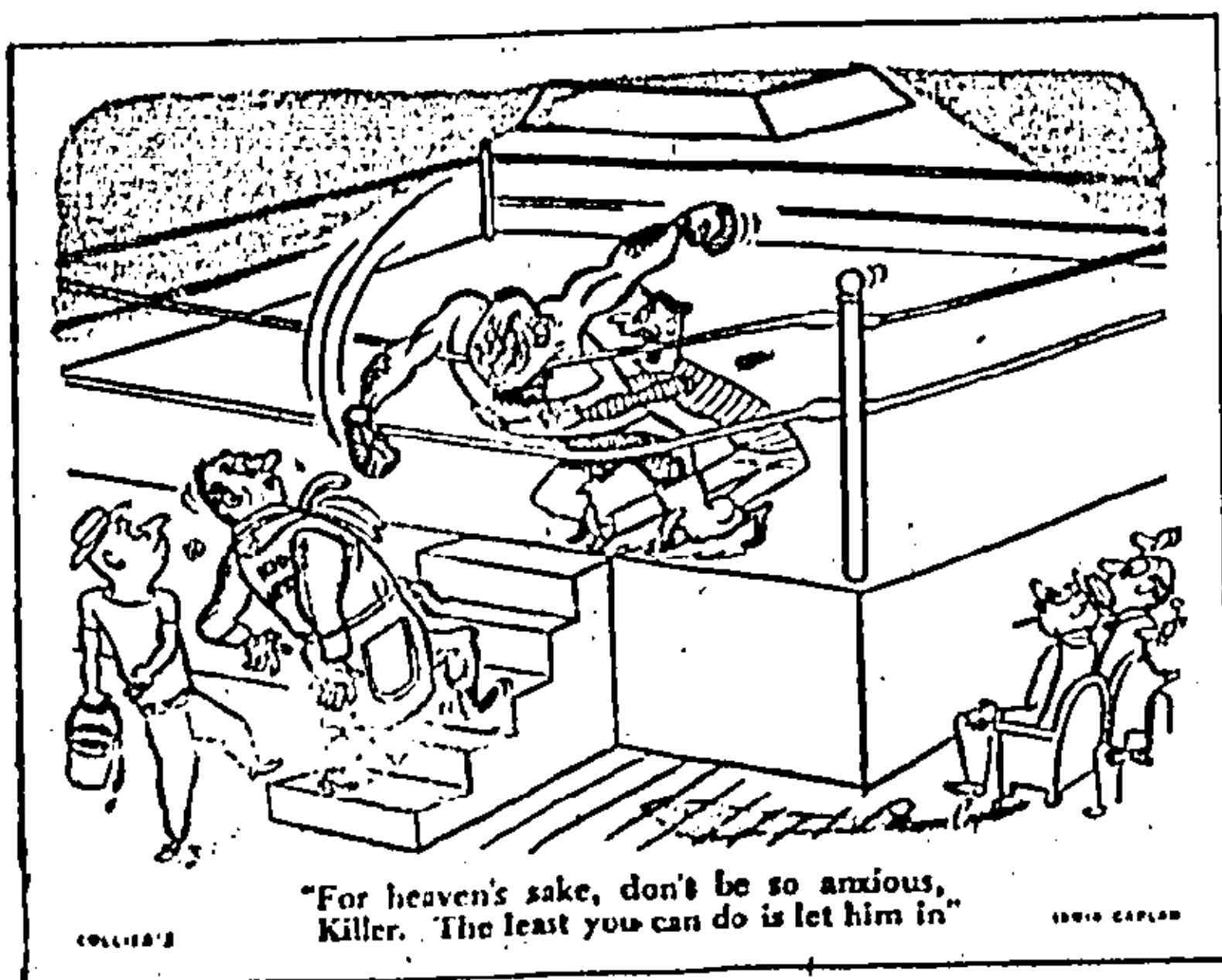
Novelists like Evelyn Waugh (in satirical comedy) and Graham Greene (in tragic vein) began to tell an sheer narrative of their psychological effects, and abandoned the laboured analysis of their immediate predecessors.

War Poetry

In some cases, where pedantry had previously taken the form of devout xenophobia, it is found that many British poets have become patriotic and turned to their own soil and to their own flesh and blood for inspiration. There is less introspection and disillusionment in the vast crop of literature produced in Britain as a result of the last war than in the corresponding crop which resulted from the 1914 war.

If Britain has produced no poet to equal Wilfred Owen, the collective output of poetry which has come out of this war is more intelligent and sane than the bulk of that which came out of the other. Mr. Maurice noticed a similar simplification, a development in directness on the part of such poets as Yeats and others who took part in the French Resistance.

There is a return to the National tradition, which is very pronounced. If English poets seek religion they now find it in the European forms of Christian religion and do not have to seek for it in the Far East or the Far East, amongst the Hindus or the Hindus, whose systems were evolved to suit different states of civilisation, and mentality from their own. Similarly Britain is becoming less hopelessly parochial in its political ideas and more conscious of her own history, institutions and way of life.



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

OWING to the increasing demands of the ivory market in Kenya, a licence to shoot an elephant is to cost £50—double the old price.

But surely the travellers employed by billiard saloons will be able to avoid this. There is no need to shoot a whole elephant in order to get enough tusk to make a bill or two. In India they put the beast to sleep and then file off bits of tusk, which are afterwards soldered into billiard balls for export.

An elephant who never forgets came walked into the Beethoven Hall during a Bumpoff concert of plinoforte music. "Poor dad," said the elephant, surveying the keyboard—much to the surprise of the audience, who had not realised that elephants can talk under emotional stress. (Cf. the cat at Wimbledon who shouted, "My father's in that racket!")

It hadda be him

I READ that a certain actress "can produce a flood of tears at will." How disconcerting for the glycerine film, since it is well known that real tears don't look as much like real tears on a film as sham ones. If an actress is really crying, you cannot have that final close-up,

nine or ten square yards of tear (glycerine)-stained face, and a great cavernous mouth saying, "Gee, Jed, I kinda knue it hadda be vue."

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GLAMOUR get you there. Have you seen the green leather car-cosies, steam-proof for bath wear? In all sizes. Write Mmc. Pluviose, Numblich House, Flaxton-on-Smoathe.

HAVE you any shipping problems? Console yourself with a No. 2 double fruit-port as vintaged by the Malson Bosselhauser from real purple grapes ripened by the Sunno rain method.

NOBODY sets ferrets to catch sardines, but you can gear your own Osterley foam-blower by using a Hallburton flywheel with a twist-in pump.

Tail-piece

A MAN arrested for stealing a motor-car tore a four-inch nail from the floor of the police station and bent it between his teeth. Asked why he did this, he said he felt embarrassed, as he had never been arrested before. (From Time.)

NAZIS USED 'ATOM BOMB' TO KILL VILLAGE OF JEWS

A German wartime experiment with an alleged atomic bomb, used to destroy a guinea pig village of 20,000 Jews, is related by Himmler's personal physician, Dr Felix Kersten, in his memoirs just published.

Dr Kersten is a Finnish practitioner of physiotherapy, who flew from Germany to Stockholm shortly before Hitler's end.

His memoirs are documented with many copies of letters to show that he used his influence over Himmler to save many Jews and other mistreated persons.

Dr Kersten says that early in March, 1945, while visiting Himmler, he found the latter more optimistic than ever before. Dr Kersten writes: "In his conversation with me, he returned to the subject of the mysterious secret weapon."

He quotes Himmler as saying one or two shots with the weapon would make cities like New York simply vanish from the earth.

Dr Kersten says: "This talk aroused my curiosity. I began giving heed to some of the very wild rumours—or so I had thought them—which seemed to be in line with Himmler's veiled disclosures. And when Kriminalrat Obersturmführer Goering, a trustworthy man (unlike his homonym), told me something about the secret weapon, I believed him."

"He said that a village had been built near Auschwitz for experimental purposes. They wanted to try the new weapon. For the purpose, 20,000 Jewish men, women and children had been brought to live in the village. A single shell had been fired on the settlement. It had caused 6,000 degrees of heat and the whole village—houses, human beings and animals included—was burnt to ashes."

"Obviously, as I see it now in retrospect, the Germans had nearly completed their bomb and were almost ready to use it on the enemy when the encirclement of Berlin was complete."

"If the exact words quoted are those of Himmler, he would not have been talking about anything except an atom bomb, experts believe. Associated Press."

A FRIEND has been asking my advice whether he should reduce his salary by £10,000 a year.

The man is among the leaders of British industry. As chairman and managing director of a prosperous manufacturing group he draws a salary which would make a Cabinet Minister envious.

And, as he frankly admits, it would make his shareholders blink if they knew.

That is where his problem arises. For next year, unless he makes a cut in the meantime, his shareholders will know just how big his salary is.

It will not only be the shareholders. Publicity given to his accounts will ensure that every newspaper reader will know it, too.

Salaries hidden

THE Committee on Company Law Amendment, of which Lord Justice Cohen was chairman, recommended in 1945 that the annual accounts of every company should disclose the "aggregate amount of directors' emoluments."

This recommendation forms part of Clause 30 of the Companies Bill, which is now on its way towards the Statute Book.

Hitherto companies have been required to disclose only the fees paid to directors. The salaries paid to those who were also executives of the company have remained hidden from the shareholders.

There is no doubt that in a few instances this has led to abuses: it is right that shareholders should know just how much of their company's earnings is going to the directors.

But the blazoning far and wide of the amounts they receive will cause difficulties for some of them. There will be comparisons between one company and another, and it is certain that some shareholders will feel so aggrieved that they will seek to enforce a reduction.

Cheap and dear

AS my friend says, "One managing director may be cheap at £30,000 a year, while another is dear at £100. But it's going to be precious difficult to make shareholders see it in that light."

So that is why he is thinking of taking a £10,000 cut.

On the basis of £30,000 a year his tax bill is £25,530, which leaves him with £4,470 to spend.

If he drops to £20,000 a year he will pay £15,780 in income tax and sur-tax and be left with £4,220. So the £10,000 cut will mean only £250 a year less in spending money. To avoid staggering his shareholders too much he thinks the sacrifice of less than £5 a week will be well worth while.

He has consulted directors of other companies and found that they too have been turning over the same problem.

They are agreed that where a director has a substantial shareholding in his company, it may even pay him to take a substantial cut. For the saving may enable the company to pay a larger dividend, leading to a rise in the value of its shares.

The increase in the value of the director's personal shareholding would probably more than offset the loss of income involved in cutting his salary.

They have a plan

BUT there is another way out of the dilemma. My friend is the only executive director on his board and so it will be obvious that the figure of £x shown in the accounts relates only to him.

He can get round that by "diluting" the board.

If he promotes the company's sales manager, works manager, and secretary—none of whom is extravagantly paid—to the board the amount appearing under the heading of "directors' emoluments" will be increased, but, divided by four, it will look much more reasonable than the previous figure applicable to himself alone.

Several companies have a plan of this sort in consideration. Promoters of second-line executives to directorships are likely to become very fashionable this year.

Before the war the chairmanship of the Midland Bank, reckoned to be worth £15,000 a year, was looked upon as one of the outstanding "plums" in finance and industry. But pay of that magnitude has become much commoner in Britain today.

According to the latest official return, more than 2,500 people have an income of between £15,000 and £30,000 a year.

While this does not show much change in the aggregate from before the war, the proportion of these big incomes which is "earned" is considerably higher.

The extremely wealthy people living on investments have tended to drop into lower income brackets because of the steady fall in interest rates.

Thanks to Lord Justice Cohen's committee, I think we shall find next year that quite a respectable number of the kingpins of British industry are nearing £40,000 a year.

Top place, so far as I know, goes to one with just over £60,000.

The tanner tip

BUT remember always that Mr Dalton allows these men to retain only 6d. in every pound they make over £20,000.

As one of them said to me: "I can't get used to the idea that I've got to make a pound every time I want to tip the cloakroom attendant a tanner."

They are inclined to write when they read that the solution of our industrial production problem is to give increased incentives to the workers.

They think that it is even more important that the management class should have a bigger incentive—for greater efficiency in management is the quickest way to bring about an industrial speed-up.

For this reason Mr Dalton has been urged not to confine his tax concessions to the lower end of the salary scale.

To enable him to make a worthwhile reduction in sur-tax it was suggested to him that he should jump death duties on big estates to 100 per cent.

The State, in that event, would take everything—but the widow or other dependants would be allowed a gilt-edged income on the amount of the estate during their lifetime.

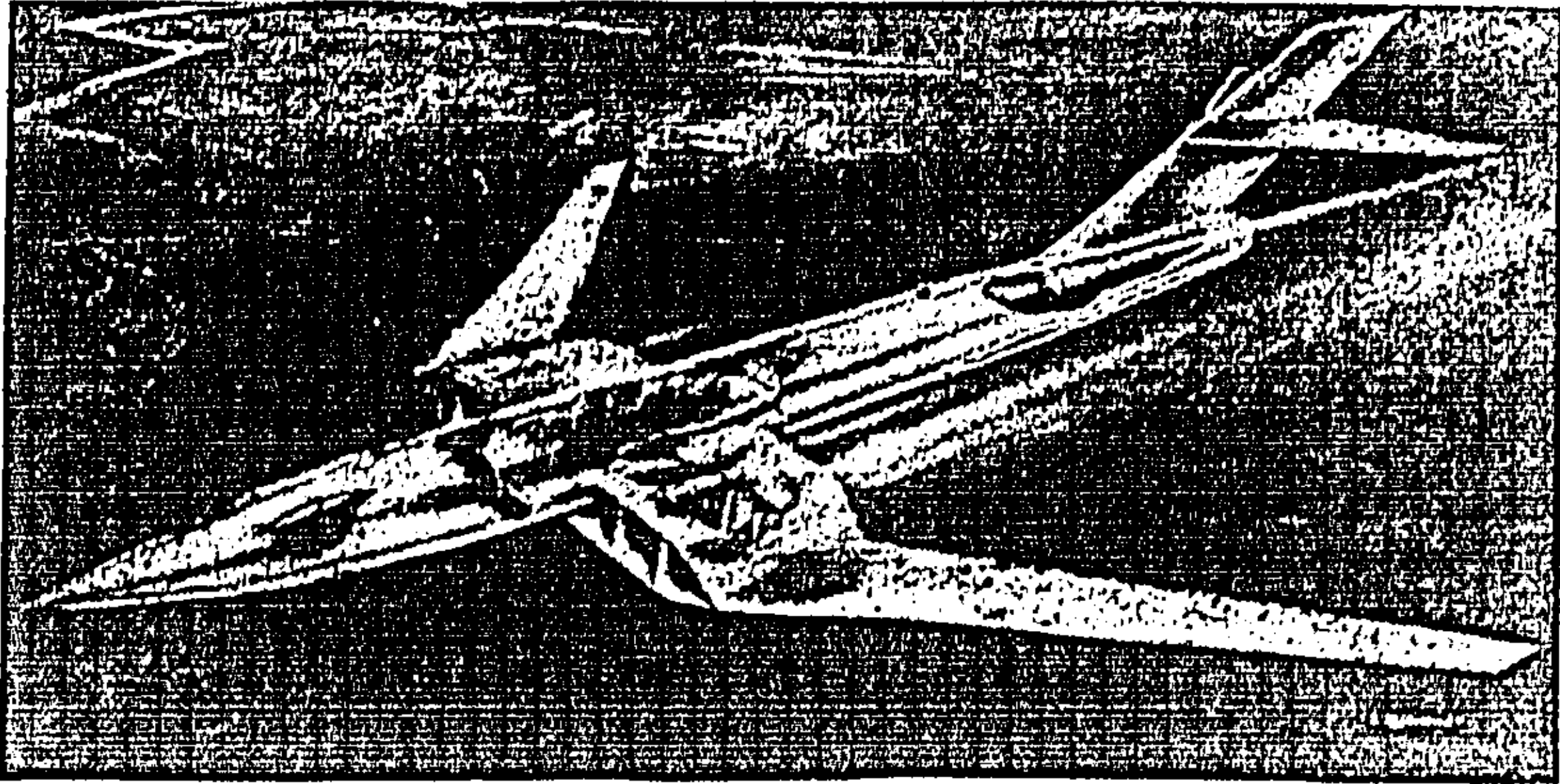
Only on this drastic basis, it was thought, would the Chancellor be prepared to give any tax relief to the man who now pays him 10s. 6d. in the pound on a substantial slice of his income.

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Design for a jet-engine airliner of the future, considered practical by scientists if an economical power-source can be developed.

by **ANDRE LABARTHE**

Doctor of Physics and special scientific correspondent at the Bikini tests who has been in the United States studying new discoveries and inventions.

SINCE I left Europe I have covered more than 45,000 miles by air. Like myself, there are twenty thousand others who each night sleep up in the clouds and during the day keep their business appointments down below.

In this air age, just beginning, distances will be measured in hours, not in miles. Every village will have its airfield, its gateway to the sky.

Holidays will be spent in those regions of light which now can be seen only on the screen—in India among the contemplatives; in Egypt among the mummies; in South America among the exuberants; in China among the philosophers.

It will cost less than to cross the Atlantic today. A Super-Clipper will go off on a world tour with 120 passengers in its cabins placed in the wings.

Men will shave in the morning and will look out through the transparent leading edge of the plastic wing driven by a rocket engine, and watch the storms gathering on the horizon.

The engines will be entirely placed in the wings and will be accessible throughout the flight by a connecting corridor. Such a machine is now under construction.

The trip from London to New York will take eight hours and cost £25.

In the near future the airplane will have all the comforts and luxuries of a liner—showers, bathrooms and sunbathing rooms, games rooms, cinemas and television.

No limit to size of plane

An idea of its size is given by the Mars, a sea-bomber built for the U.S. Navy but now used for transport.

It has a storage capacity of about 145 cubic yards. There are two rudders, 13ft. high, and ailerons longer than the wings of a fighter.

Flying liners will become bigger and bigger. There is no limit to the size of a plane, its only limit will be the cargo load which it will be able to carry.

Stratospheric aircraft, flying at a height of about 40,000 feet far above the layers of storms and frosts, will accomplish long trans-oceanic flights equipped with engines fed by turbo-compressors, automatic pitch propellers, pressure cabins and jet engines or gas turbines.

Slight touch alters course

At present, 12 to 16 crews cross the Atlantic every night piloting 40-ton aircraft. Navigators handle the compass, the plotter and the charts. They converse through the fog with neighbouring radio stations.

Then they tell the pilot Course 210. A slight touch of the rudder-bar, and the aircraft imperceptibly alters its course.

Behind the crews about 40 passengers are sleeping. They carry in their dreams worries and cares from one continent to the other.

Shortly, each night, 100 crews will pilot 250-ton airliners; 100 navigators will trace their course, and 10,000 passengers will cross in a single night from east to west.

By land and sea, speed is rapidly reaching its limit. Only in the air can it be increased.

Fountain pens and pencils in Cellulose Nitrate and all office accessories in Polyvinyl Alcohol.

Chemistry has triumphed over wood and ivory, copper, wool, furs, cotton and silk.

Chemistry invents materials thinner than paper, finer than silk, as elastic as rubber, lighter than wood or aluminium, with sufficient resistance to stand up against projectiles even at 40 degrees below zero or at 160 degrees above.

Who are the idealists responsible for these inventions?

Some have stumbled upon them by accidents, others by methodical research.

Saran, which replaces cloth, leather and rope and is made from chloric vinylidene resin, was discovered by the French physician Regnault, who never dreamed of its industrial use.

Koroseal was accidentally discovered in 1936 by the research chemist Goodrich, who noticed its astonishing elasticity in the course of other research work.

Plexiglas, transparent methyl methacrylate, we owe to a chemist of the well-known firm of Du Pont who, while working on synthetic wood alcohol, left a bottle exposed to the sun.

Very much earlier, about 1800, celluloid was discovered by an amateur chemist named John Hyatt, in an attempt to win the prize offered by a manufacturer of billiard balls, threatened by the rise in price of ivory.

At almost the same time a Protestant pastor, Hannibal Goodwin, who showed stereoscopic pictures to his Sunday school class and often broke the slides, made experiments to see if celluloid could not be transformed into a sort of unbreakable glass.

One day, after endless setbacks, his modest laboratory blew up. He continued his researches and ended by discovering nitrocellulose film.

In 1907 Hendrick Baekeland, a poor Belgian chemist, received thousands for his discovery of photographic paper.

Spent a fortune on his researches

He immediately utilised his fortune to carry on his researches and discovered bakelite.

Today boats, pianos and airplanes are made of plastics.

Plastics are needed by all industries, from electricity and printing to navigation and transport.

Plastics announce the era of the moulded piece.

There will be no more fear of worms in the wood or moth in our clothes.

The pieces will flow through the moulds. And these moulds can be complete automobile bodies or airplane fuselages or wings.

Plastics will be made stiff as cement, adhesive as veneer. The whole technique and possibilities of building will be revolutionised by the emergence of new products.

Next week
THE NEW ROADS

Income Tax For Hongkong

Appropriate? With Public Opinion Against It?

—By "CANDIDUS"—

WHEN, on Thursday last, I was told that a mass parade representing nearly one hundred Chinese bodies or associations would stage an anti-tax demonstration before Government House, and then proceed to the Council Chamber, I experienced a sinking feeling akin to profound regret.

Fortunately, the common sense of the sponsors prevailed, and the protest was invested with a sane and dignified approach.

I am convinced that the sincerity of the Chinese purpose is unassailable. The Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong are as anxious for the Colony to prosper as is the European community, for their own success is interlinked with that of this small member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

THE cable to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was unfortunate, especially at this juncture when the people of the British Isles are the most heavily taxed people in the world. The publication of such a protest in London is to be deplored—not that the grounds are unreasonable, but because the people

of Britain are liable to be misled in the absence of local knowledge.

Fortunately, the generosity of the Chinese of Hongkong in coming to the aid of British flood victims will rekindle the regard which the people of Britain have repeatedly demonstrated to the people of China and Hongkong. Such a gesture is an assurance that beneath occasional differences of opinion lies a warm and sincere friendship for each other.

HIS Excellency's remarks at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday were disappointing. "It is natural that the Bill should have aroused widespread interest," said the Governor. "It is also perhaps not unnatural that it should have given rise to a large number of protests. We recognise that the opposition is due to a conviction held by many people in this Colony that this is not the best or the most appropriate form of taxation for Hongkong."

In the face of such almost overwhelming admission in favour of those who oppose the measure, it is all the more surprising that His Excellency should have continued... "I have to say quite frankly that the Government of a country in opinion. The Government has taken into its consideration all the representations that have been made... and remains of the opinion that a measure of direct taxation is the most appropriate method of providing for some of the essential expenditure of this Colony in present circumstances."

It is difficult to understand how any legislation which, in official parlance, naturally gives rise to a very considerable volume of opposition and to a large number of protests, can be the most appropriate. It is hard to see that the difference between the people of the British Isles and the people of Hongkong is so clearly defined. At Home, when the Government makes a statement, that statement is, *ipso facto*, a statement of the people, by the people.

IN my opinion, which is shared by many people with whom I have discussed the matter, the Government's needs could be met by taking into consideration the suggestions of the majority of the community. It surely must be common ground that the commercial as well as the official side of life here desires to see Hongkong prosper. It must also be common ground that in order to attain prosperity and modernity, taxation must be increased.

There are many suggestions in this direction, and it is considered sympathetically in the light of public and popular opinion, the problem would not prove to be so insuperable as officialdom asserts.

The fact that the Financial Secretary stated that there was no intention on the part of Government to apply pressure on traders to keep their accounts in European form, is surely an enlightening admission of the difficulty anticipated in making the tax universal. The further statement that the new Department of Inland Revenue would have officers capable of investigating and assessing Chinese accounts—in vulgar phraseology—stinks to high heaven!

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SOLE AGENTS

Russian UNO Delegates Slowly Defrosting

The Russians are warming up to the American press at the United Nations. The temperature is still tepid, but it shows a considerable rise since last autumn when the Soviets put the freeze on any reporter without a Russian accent.

While American, British and other delegations handed out written statements or whispered in reporters' ears, the Russians were stonily inaccessible. Written questions submitted to the Soviet delegation did not get even an acknowledgment. Attempts at oral questioning were brushed off by Russians who said they did not speak English.

As a result, the Soviet side of the story frequently was left unknown. A telephone call to the Russian delegation is still likely to bring only a stream of Russian and a click of the receiver. But the Russian thaw is showing in other ways.

M. Andrei Gromyko, the up and coming Soviet delegate to the UN Security Council, has become more of a glamorous boy than a bogey man. Very, very quietly, he has been holding private talks with selected American newsmen. Gromyko may not be quoted, and the results of these talks have not made headlines. But they may herald the break-up of the ice jam.

Circle Closing In

The usually stern-faced Gromyko recently stopped in a UN lounge, and went out of his way to shake hands with the press—an act that would have been unthinkable last November when the UN General Assembly convened. After recent Security Council meetings, Gromyko had sat in the lounge, chatting with his advisers.

Now when still watch from a distance, but the circle is closing in. Gromyko knows it, but seems preoccupied.

Other evidence of the relaxation of the Soviet attitude towards the press is seen in the way the Russians handle their speeches. Last autumn, when Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, addressed the General Assembly, the Soviet delegation had the speech already translated into English. But they would not give it out for many hours after M. Molotov, had finished.

The result was that the world's press translated as best it could from Molotov's own words as he spoke in Russian. Reporters' pleas that they were losing the fine shadings of meaning left the Russians unmoved.

Spoke in English

This contrasted sharply with M. Gromyko's actions during the last fortnight. He made three important, prepared statements to the Security Council. On two of these occasions, he spoke in English instead of Russian—a considerable concession.

More important from the press standpoint—was the fact that he had two speeches mimeographed in advance in English. He had given copies to a UN press attaché, who distributed them as soon as he began to speak.

Others Following

Whether the Russians will freeze up again is uncertain. Twice before M. Gromyko has become accessible to the press—once last spring, and again in the summer. His present journey into the field of amiable press relations, however, is the most extensive yet. And this time some of the Soviet-dominated countries are following.

All of this appears to add up to a trend which, if continued, should lead to better understanding of the Soviet viewpoint.—United Press.



CURIO: "GET A MOVE ON! I CAN'T STAY HERE FOR EVER"

Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. Greta Garbo is to make a new film. Her last one was—Grand Hotel, Two-Faced Woman, Anna Karenina, Ninotchka, Conquest?
2. Can you name a stirring village which has given its name to—
3. A cage-wicket is—
4. Not a Zulu warrior's ceremonial headdress? Something smaller, unpleasantly domestic—



What is it?

5. Andrew J. Volsstead died recently. The American Volsstead Act was concerned with—
6. A chick breaks out of its egg by—
7. The longest river in Britain is—
8. "The rule is, Jam tomorrow and jam yesterday—but never jam today"—
9. The term sterling is derived from—
10. A former commander of the First Army has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar—

THE CIVILIZATION OF THE PHARAOHS COMING TO LIFE

By MAX BOYD

LUXOR, Egypt.—The monuments erected by an ancient people are still yielding new information for archeologists about wars, kings, ceremonials and labours thousands of years ago. Even the artisans who built the ancient tombs and who lived for generations in a village of their own in the "Valley of Kings" are beginning to emerge under patient investigation as real people with problems and hopes of their own.

Bernard Bruyere, archeologist for the French Institute in Cairo, finds there were about 120 families in the ancient walled village 1,000 to 1,500 years before Christ. Then Egypt was a vast empire and the Pharaoh's armies campaigned from Upper Nubia to the Euphrates. Many of the workers were Syrians, Libyans and Nubians captured in these campaigns.

FORCED RESIDENCE

Once sent to the village to live, a family and its descendants usually were forced to reside there for centuries. On their days off, workers were permitted to dig tombs of their own in the cliff behind their homes and to build tiny pyramids to mark their future graves.

Nubian policemen guarded the gates of the wall.

The men who lived in the village are masons, carpenters and other craftsmen. Their names were painted on doorways or on the stone bases of roof columns, and their tools and plans—cut on stone or pottery—are left among the ruins.

Before each house is an open kitchen, with a masonry oven and a bread-working stone. Most of the homes were built on top of tombs dug into the face of the cliff by earlier generations. Many families used these old tombs for storage or living space. Some removed the mummies that had been buried in them; others pushed them into a corner and lived alongside.

On the gates of the wall that surrounded the village is the name of Thutmose I. He was a powerful Pharaoh, who conquered Upper Nubia, quelled revolts against the Egyptians in Syria, slaughtered a great number of Asiatics in battle and erected a stone boundary marker on the Euphrates.

BRILLIANT QUEEN

Outside the main gate is a water tank. Glazed jars found beside the tank bear the names of the emperors, Thutmose III, and the beautiful and brilliant queen, Hatshepsut.

Hatshepsut built great temples and raised gigantic obelisks to perpetuate her name. When Thutmose III finally gained control, the Queen's name and figure were chopped from the temples and he covered the name on her obelisks with masonry.

The broken stones of eleven long-lost monuments of ancient Egypt have been found by workmen burrowing into a gigantic pylon at the Temple of Karnak to repair its weakened foundations. Henri Chevrier, French architect, is patiently reconstructing the monuments one by one.

As rapidly as staff and supplies permit, each side of each stone is photographed. Then the pictures go to Mr. Chevrier's drafting board, where he tries to fit them together.

GOD OF FERTILITY

The rebuilding of one temple has been completed. It took a year to figure out where the pieces should go and six months to put them together. Mr. Chevrier says the result is the oldest complete religious monument in all Egypt. It is a small temple to the god of fertility, Amon-Min, believed to have been built about 1900 before Christ during the reign of King Sesotris.

Another monument from the time of the Pharaoh Amenhotep I, about 1550 years before Christ, is in process of reconstruction. It includes a striking relief of the sacred barque of the god Amon, which Mr. Chevrier says is the oldest picture of the boat ever found.

The Temple of Karnak is being repaired. It was the particular temple of Amon, god of the fabulous Egyptian capital which the Greeks called Thebes.

Just outside Karnak, another ancient temple is being excavated by Egyptian workers under the direction of Clement Robichon, representing the French Institute in Cairo. It is the Temple of Montou, first god of Thebes.

Within a few years the world may know more about the idealistic Pharaoh, Amenhotep, who 3,300 years ago conceived of a single, beneficent god and prohibited worship of the many other deities of ancient Egypt.

Architect Chevrier some time ago found at Karnak a corner of temple constructed by Akhnaton, to Akton. Now he has developed a plan to excavate the remainder in about two years.

REIGNED 17 YEARS

Fifty-two statues of Akhnaton were found by Chevrier, who has kept four of the huge, bizarre carvings in his workshop near the diggings.

Akhnaton was described by the late James H. Breasted, of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, as "the first individual in human history." He reigned for 17 years from 1375 to 1358 B.C., assuming the throne when about 13 years old. He was the son of Amenhotep III, and the remarkable Queen Ti, and he also was given the name Amenhotep, which Breasted interpreted as "Amon rests."

The ancient pictures of Akhnaton almost always show him, with his family, especially his beautiful queen, Nefertiti. It was an exquisite stone head of Nefertiti, recently found by American occupying forces in Germany, which stirred efforts of the Egyptian government to have the work of art returned. They say it was smuggled out of the country by German scientists. — Associated Press.

Sailor Sam's secret for sale



—HOW A SHIP GETS INTO A BOTTLE

THE old sailor's secret—how the ship got into the bottle—is losing its mystery. For model makers are following the instructions of Mr Bill Cooper, of Norwich.

For 16 years he has kept a fishing tackle shop where he sells model-making materials.

In his shop he heard bewildered fathers trying to explain "how the ship got in there." Sometimes small sons would be told that the bottle was built around the ship.

Mr Cooper, who was for five years in a RAF model-making department, learned many of the tricks from an old fisherman at Yarmouth. In search of hints he has also visited various ports down the East Coast.

WORKING DIAGRAM

At his workshops in Bridewell-alley, Norwich, opened recently, four girls are busy packing the first model kits ever to be sold for making models of full-rigged ships to go into bottles.

With each kit are supplied working diagrams and sealed booklets which reveal "Sailor Sam's Secret." The first kits now being packed are models of the clipper the Cutty Sark, but many other models of sailing ships are being designed. Instruction books are being translated into such languages as French, Danish and Afrikaans.

Chinese Urge Action To Stop Outflow Of Art Treasures

Chinese cultural societies and connoisseurs of objet d'art are clamouring today for more stringent Customs measures to stop the outflow of valuable antiques and curios being smuggled out of Shanghai to foreign countries by "unscrupulous" curio dealers.

The National Museum in Peiping reports the recovery of a considerable number of curios formerly considered "lost." The curios, including valuable scrolls and sculptures, were picked up in cities and towns between Shanghai and the cultural capital of China.

ILLEGAL OPERATIONS

According to the Chinese Maritime Customs, the export of curios and antiques is forbidden. But connoisseurs charge that the precautions taken to prevent the curios being smuggled out are "inadequate."

Curio dealers engaged in the illegal operations are said, centring their activities in Peiping and Shanghai.

Recently, the authorities received belated information that a large shipment of "several hundred cases of Chinese scrolls, brass and copper objets d'art, stone sculptures, and porcelain were, all of great antiquity, were shipped out allegedly to a purchaser in the United States.

PU YI'S BROTHER

The authorities believe that the Chinese curio dealers supplying the foreign buyers are engaged in the business to "obtain foreign exchange."

Other investigations have brought to light that part of the collection of Imperial curios of Chin Dynasty vintage have been smuggled out of the country by the brother of Henry Pu Yi, Japanese puppet "emperor" of "Manchukuo."

Teach Your Child Good Manners

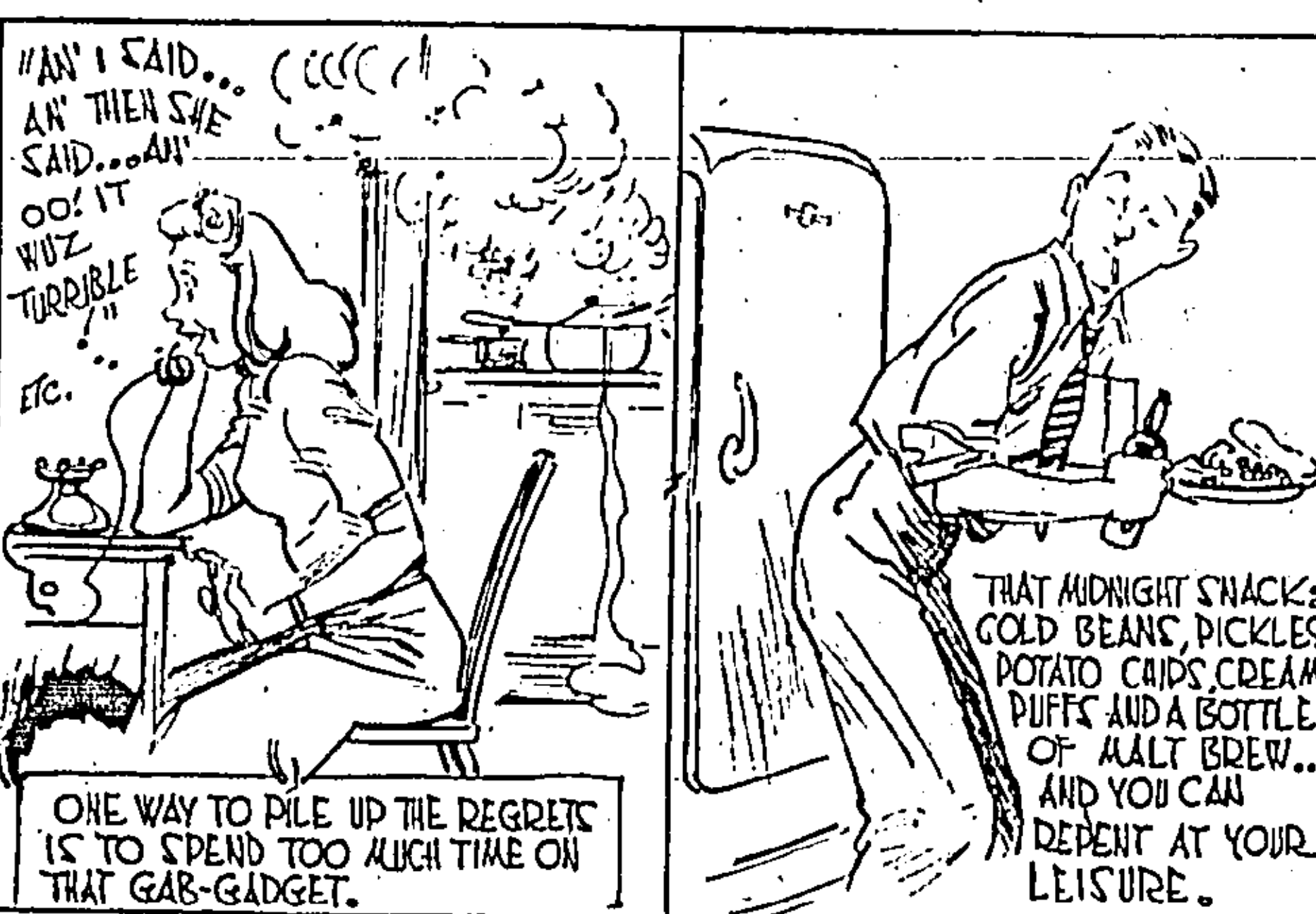
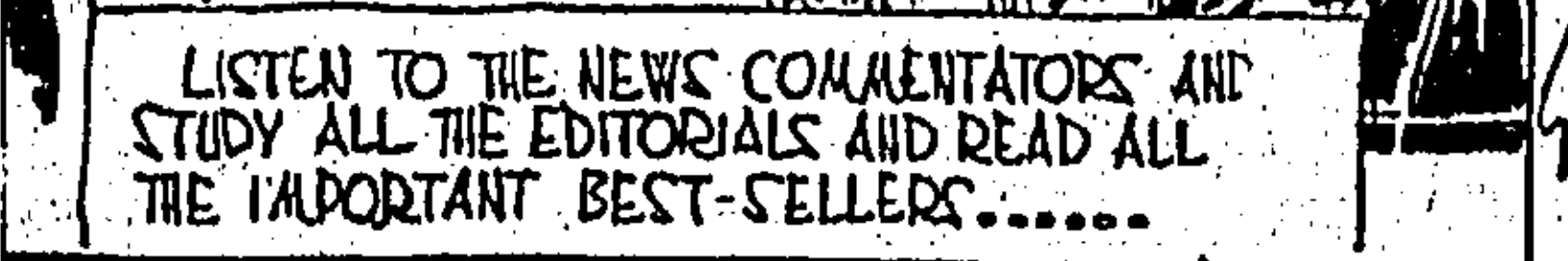
(Continued from Page 5)

In the world, there is no need to give reasons at this early age, merely let him see that Daddy gives up his seat to ladies and old people, and that you and Daddy both pass each other food at table, and that Daddy takes his hat off when he passes the ladies of his acquaintance, and these simple courtesies will come to be second nature to him.

When he is old enough to enquire the reasons for the various actions, you can explain the kindness.

Children brought up in this kind of atmosphere find it easier to behave politely than to be rude and aggressive. For violence begets violence, and no amount of telling a child what to do has half as much effect as showing him every day and all day an example of good manners, which he will eventually learn to accept as a reasonable standard for himself and his friends.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE



"You'll Be S-o-r-r-y!"

BY KEMP STARRETT



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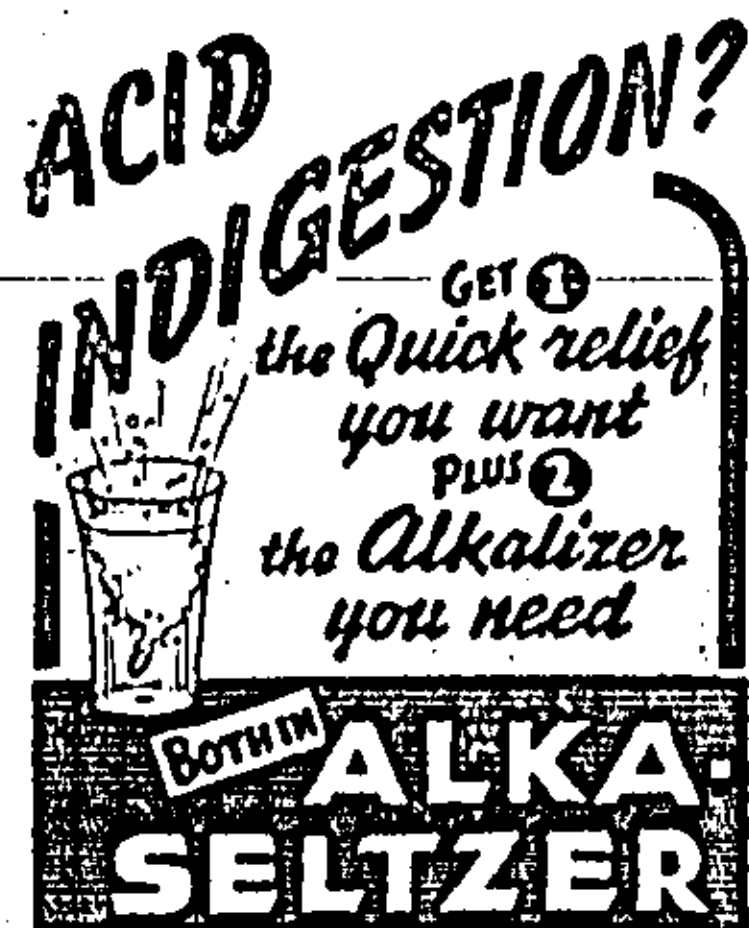
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ARE YOU SURE?

ANSWERS

Questions on Page 9

1. Two-Faced Woman. 2. Carron. Carronade, short naval gun, first cast there. Carron oil, mixture of lime-water and linseed oil, first used there. 3. Gate designed to keep cattle from straying. 4. Foot of the housefly highly magnified. 5. Prohibition Act, enforced from 1920 to 1933. 6. Using its egg-tooth, which grows on the tip of the upper jaw and, except for the ostrich tribe, falls off after hatching. 7. Severn, 220 miles. 8. Lewis Carroll. 9. From North German traders, known as Eastland, who settled in London. 10. Lieut-General Sir Kenneth Anderson.

DAB & FLOUNDER



CASANOVA—THE CAD!

"The Romance of Casanova,"
by Richard Aldington.
(Heinemann, 9s. 6.)

JOVANNIE JACOPO CASANOVA DE SEINGALT was born in Venice in 1725 and died in 1803 at the ripe age of 78, having broken every code of decency and honour known to the polite world of the 18th century. He was a professional amorist, meaning in plain English a cad who made the betrayal of women the object of his existence.

But he was a cad of style, a great traveller who, when the fancy took him, would turn away from his pursuit of good fortunes and play at being journalist, abbe, diplomatist and spy.

He is said to have been handsome, witty and clever, and it is certain that he was presented to Catherine II. of Russia, Frederick the Great, Rousseau, Voltaire, Louis XV. and Madame de Pompadour.

This blackguard's last claim to fame is that in 1932 he was rescued from hell, where, he is popularly supposed to be roasting, and given the honours of musical resurrection at the London Coliseum. And, if you please, by the producer of "White Horse Inn."

Mr Aldington's novel is rather like that production in which the streets were cleared of bullfighters to make way for processions of nuns who in turn were succeeded by platoons of Inquisitors, grand and otherwise. Thousands of usherettes and duchesses with the literary taste of usherettes will enjoy a novel enabling them to say as Browning said in some poem about Venice: "I was never out of England—it's as if I saw it all."

My own view is that Mr Aldington has written the book with his tongue firmly in his cheek and that he would have much preferred to follow up his studies of Wellington and Wilde with a new edition of the "Memoirs," which nobody could annotate better. However he has chosen the other way.

"Going downstairs Casanova found Marco wrapped in a gorgeous dressing-gown, drinking coffee and hot milk and eating those crescent rolls which commemorate the defeat of the Turks outside Vienna in 1693.

PLANES

are flying
half empty...

By BASIL CARDEW

THE one-way decline in air passenger traffic—planes arriving in Britain half-empty but leaving full—has now become a two-way slump.

The flow of passengers in and out of London's three main airports has fallen nearly half in six months, it was revealed—from 45,000 last July to 27,050 in January.

The slump is partly seasonal. But the main reason is the public strike against loosely applied safety measures and recurring air crashes.

Ministry of Civil Aviation in-and-out passenger returns for London Airport, Northolt and Croydon for the intervening months are:

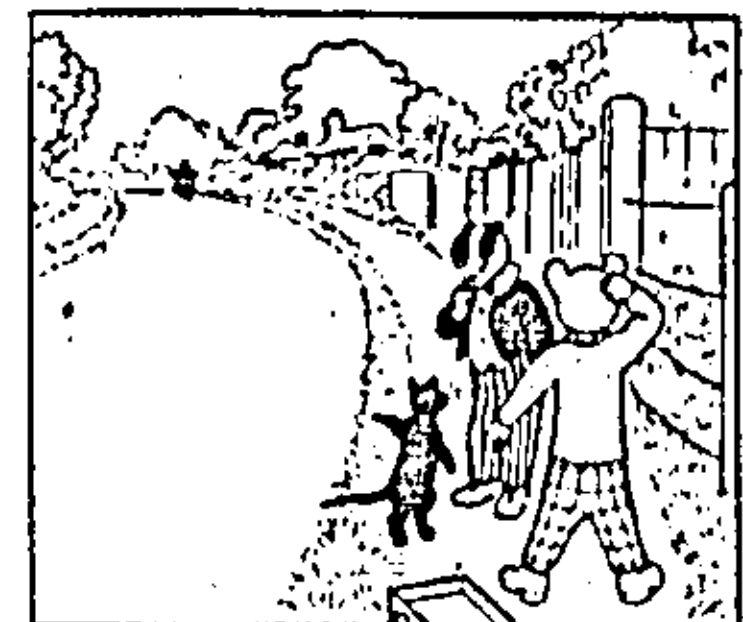
August	48,278	November	39,356
September	48,408	December	29,618
October	34,564		

Nearly one-third of the services operating from the three airports last July were not operating by January.

Plane movements numbered:			
July	3,346	November	2,747
August	3,407	December	2,476
September	3,301	January	2,453
October	3,400		

Heaviest traffic decline was at Croydon where in-coming and out-going passengers fell from 27,632 in July to 8,459 in January. But many of the 12 Croydon services had been transferred to the other airports.

Rupert & the New Pal—39



At the cat's words Rupert and Bill get very worried and run straight back to where the little trolley is still lying. Sure enough the hamper and a box which had been beside it have disappeared. "A van came along," cries the cat. "A man took the box. Then he turned the lid of the hamper and put that in the van, too! I mewed at him, but he took no notice and drove off right through Newwood."

"Goodness, this is awful! What ever can we do?" says Rupert.

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UNESCO SETS A TARGET

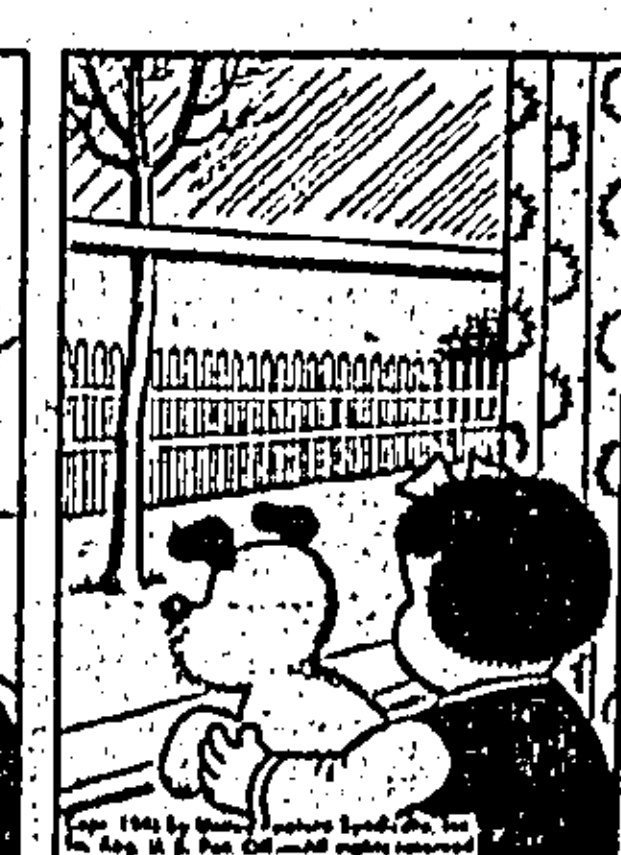
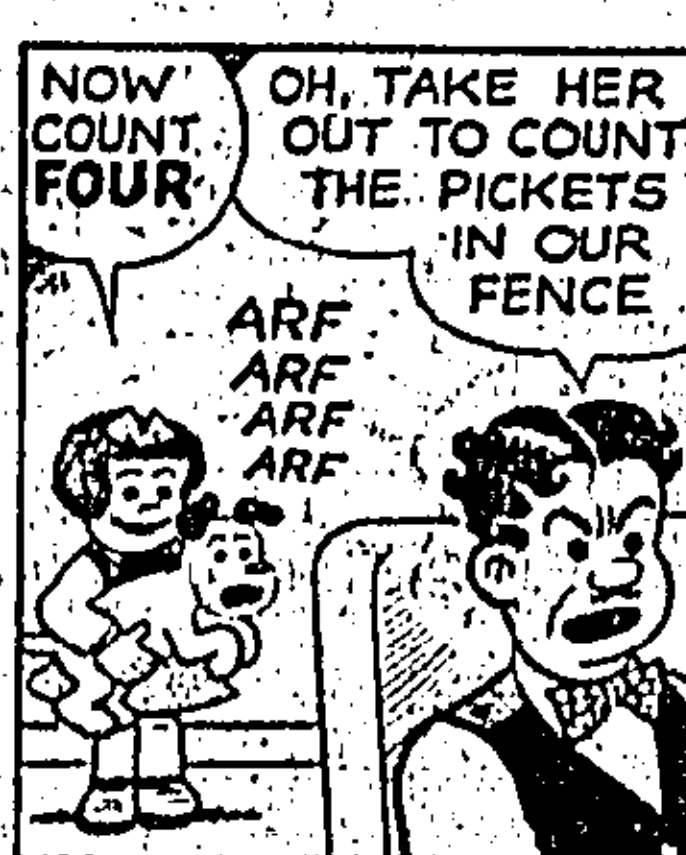
(Continued from Page 4)

"UNESCO needs the support of everyone who can help. We need everything from big gifts of money to small gifts of toys, books and pencils for the children."

The goods required or the money needed to purchase them is expected to be obtained through the good offices of the international voluntary organizations. All types of bodies are being roped in—educational and religious associations as well as the World Federation of Trades Unions, the International Red Cross, the International Co-operative Alliance, the International Student Bodies, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides.

"We believe," states UNESCO, "in co-operating with as many organizations as possible, as every day brings us renewed proof of their generosity and willingness to help."

NANCY Maybe One Hundred and One



By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired
and Restless
take
Elliott's Nerve
and
Brain Tonic
On Sale at All Dispensaries

Jests And Jeers

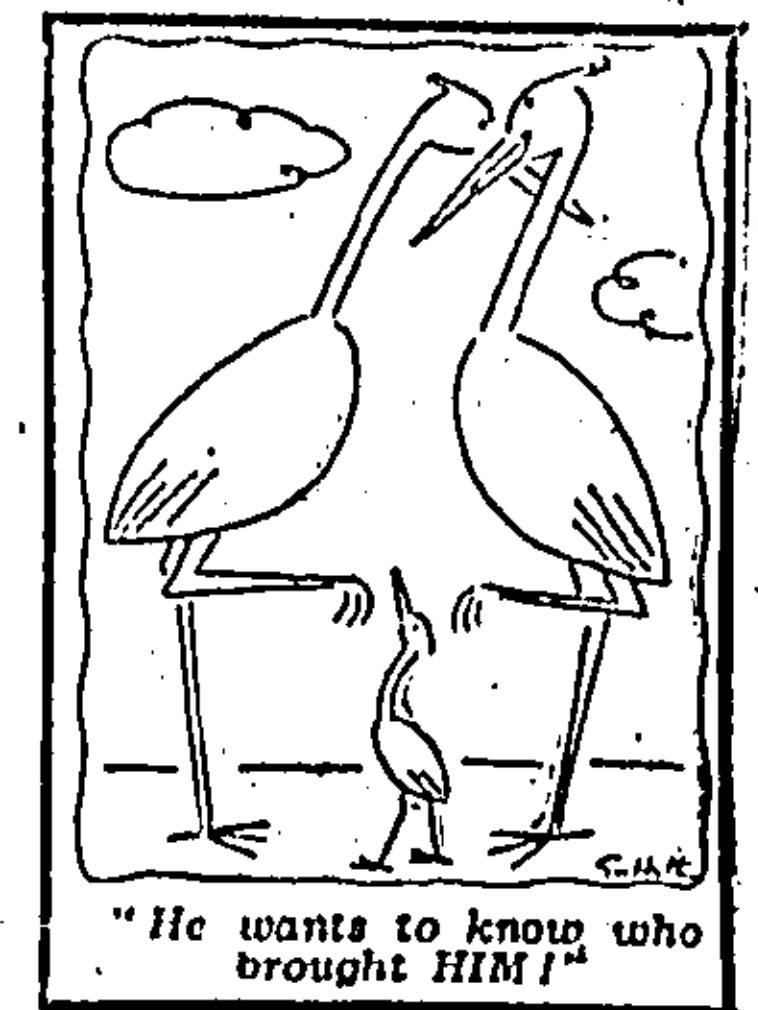
No horse can go so fast as the money you bet on him.

A doctor says that fifty out of every hundred of his patients are overweight. These are, of course, round figures.

The new machine worked for a week and then stopped. No one at the factory could get it to go, so they sent for an expert.

He came along, took one look at the machine, gave it a slight tap with a hammer, and off it started. Then he sent in his bill:

To tapping machine \$ 1
To knowing where to tap \$101



Add definitions of an optimist: a person who, finding himself in hot water, decides to have a bath anyway.

You can never tell about women—and if you can, you shouldn't.

She: When we're engaged, you'll have to give me a ring.

He: Oh, yes. What's your number?

WILLIAM HICKEY TASTE TEST

IT was Field-Marshal ALEXANDER who finally finished the Man Who Knew, but I will tell you about that later.

I took the Man Who Knew along with me for a stroll round the Suffolk-street Galleries, Hay-market, where the Royal Society of Portrait Painters were exhibiting 339 assorted faces.

Over-lunch he gave me a talk about Art, and afterwards, on our way to the galleries, he asked me questions to see if I had listened.

"What is the fundamental truth of modern art?" he said.

"That a geometrical form has the magic power of metamorphosis and when you look at it it may change in your imagination into a human or animal representation." I said all this in one mouthful, and he was proud to see I had listened to him.

"And where does sculpture stand to plastic arts?"

"As theatre does to poetry," I replied.

"And how do the plastic researches of cubism originate?"

"In a scission of the personality," I replied.

"What will you look for at the galleries?"

"Form, design and sensibility," I said.

"Well," said the Man Who Knew, "now that we have arrived at the exhibition I will see if you have."

"Taste?"

"Exactly," he said.

AS soon as we were in the first room I took a quick look round and then I stopped in front of one painting. It was a very lovely lady called Mrs GRAY MILLER painted by DAVID JAGGER, and she looked so alive and warm and real that I felt like complimenting her upon her hat.

"It has neither novelty nor innovation," said the Man Who Knew. "Dear me," I said.

AFTER I had been in the galleries for ten minutes I began to realise that I must be entirely lacking in form, design or sensibility.

When next I turned to see the Man Who Knew he had fled.

The trouble with me is that I like people, and the Royal Society of Portrait Painters are strange painters in these modern times, for they paint live people. Every one of the 339 portraits looked like a person.

"Don't tell me that that appeals to your power of imagination," said the Man Who Knew.

He was talking about Barndmaster HERBERT T. TWITCHIN, MBE, of the Salvation Army band, who had been painted by FLORENCE LION.

"I'm afraid I do," I said. "In fact, he looks such a happy man confident in his faith, that I would willingly put a penny on his drum any day he happened to ask me."

"Very soon you will be telling me that modern art is a lot of drunken geometry compared with this stuff," said the Man Who Knew.

"I wouldn't say that," I said, and then I began fairly whizzing round the galleries passing the Scarborough Fisherman on my way to a fetching young woman called PAULINE, by STANLEY DAVIS.

PORTRAITS seem to tell me a lot about people. Looking in on Mr and Mrs JOHN CAMERON sitting quietly in their drawing room I could tell that there were two people who had the secret of happy marriage. Then there was our own Mr BRUCE BLUNT, who seemed to me to look a little surprised that anyone should want to paint him at all.

I WAS enjoying myself meeting all these people, but I dare not stop too long in front of any one portrait in case I caused an explosion from the Man Who Knew.

Until I got to Field-Marshal Alexander.

I went very close to him, within two inches of his medal ribbons.

"Interested in brush work?" said the Man Who Knew, and I felt he had hope in me yet.

"Not exactly," I said. "I was just looking to see if the artist had painted in the 'eight' on the field-marshal's Africa Star."

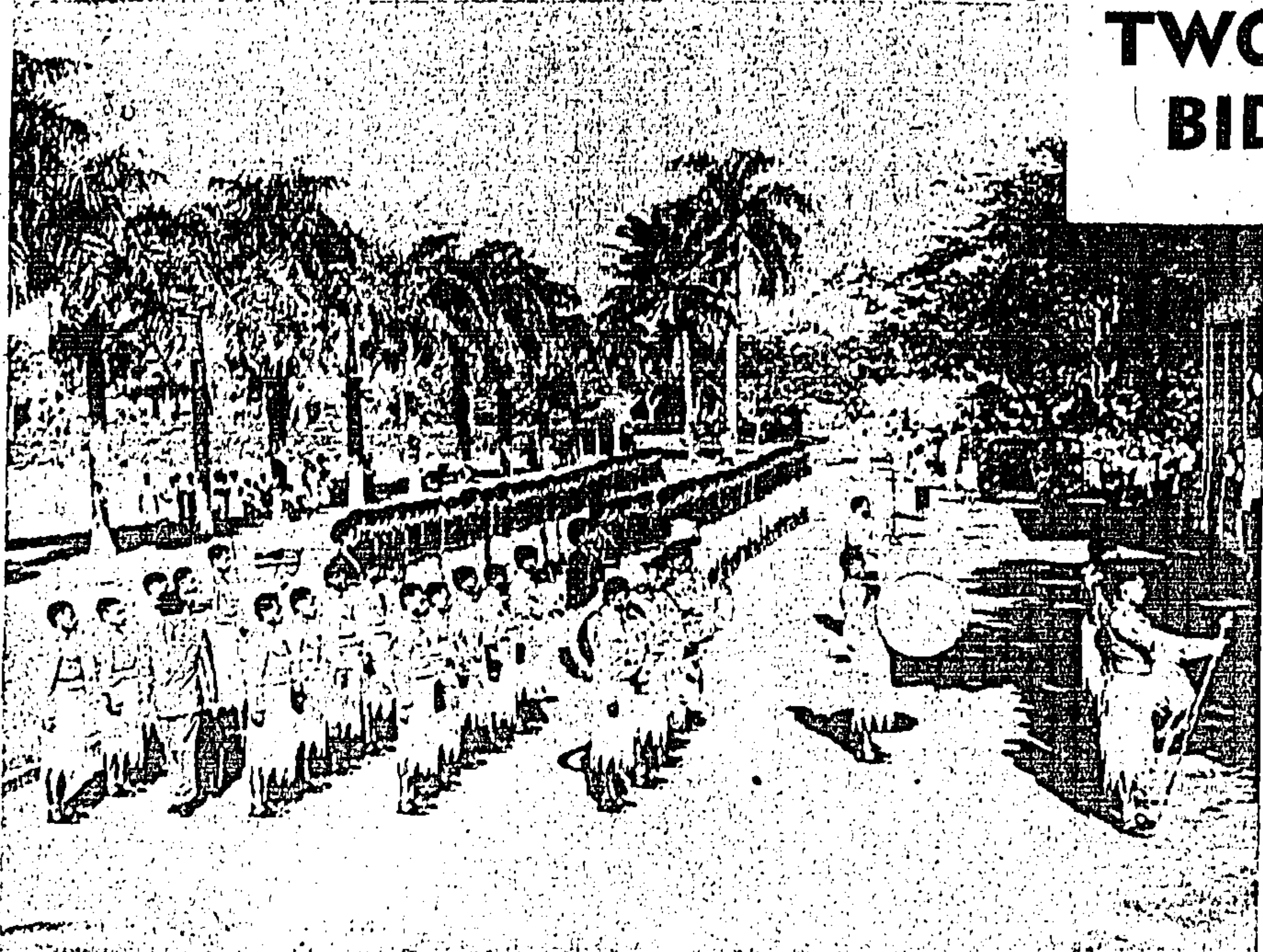
"And has he?" said the Man Who Knew, grinding his teeth.

"Yes," I said. "But it isn't a very good eight."

When next I turned to see the Man Who Knew he had fled.

PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

TWO GOVERNORS BID FAREWELL



Sir Alexander Grant-ham, who has been transferred from the Fiji Islands to Hong-kong as Governor, is seen in the picture on the left inspecting a guard of honour at a farewell parade at Suva. (Photo: P. R. O., Fiji)

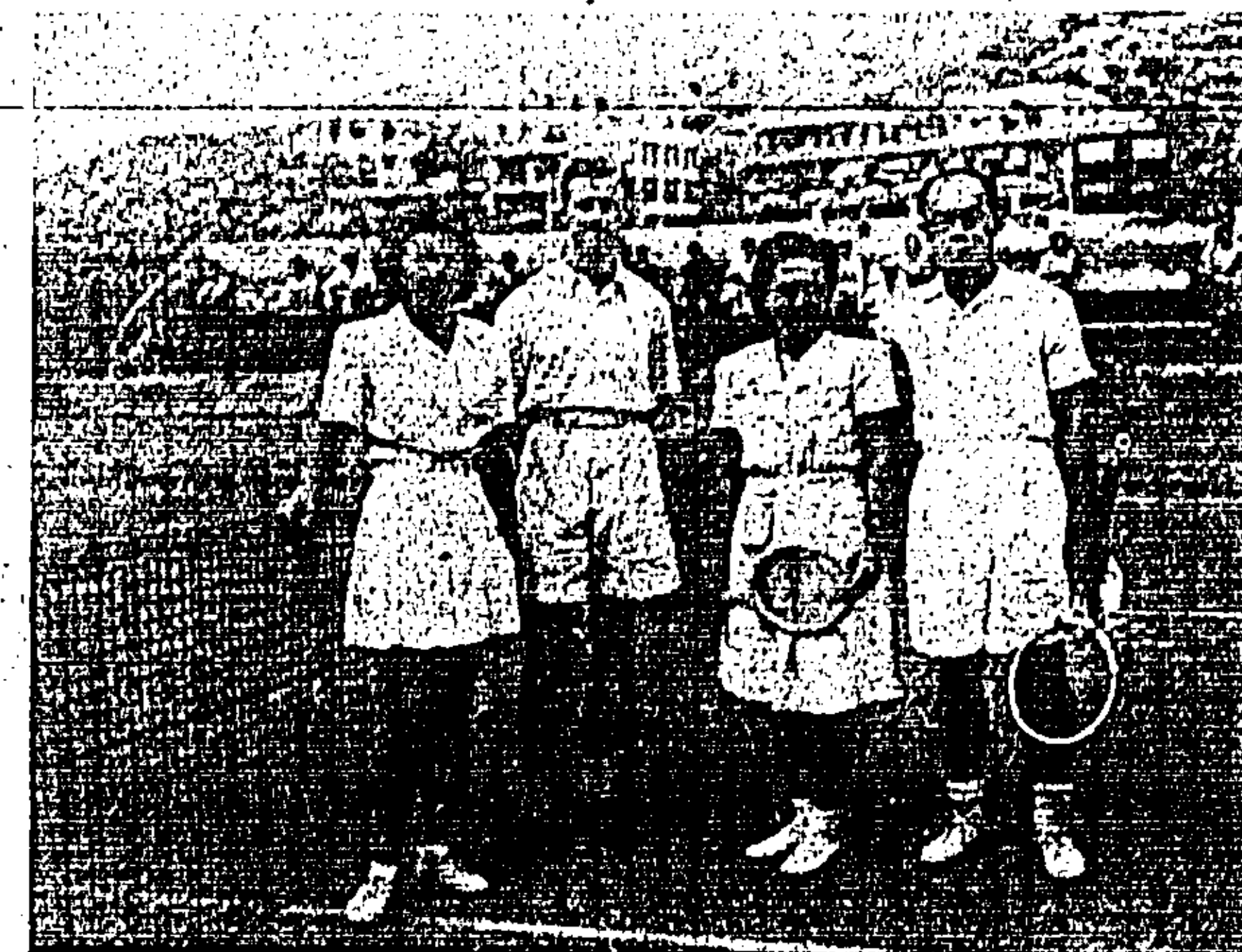
At right, His Excellency Sir Mark Young, our present Governor who is leaving shortly, bids farewell to Hong-kong scouts at the rally held last Saturday in the Botanical Gardens. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



THE TSUI BROTHERS, Tsui Wai-pui and Tsui Yan-pui, retained the Colony Open Doubles Tennis title last week when they defeated Yip Koon-hong and Paul Kong. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



TOKEN OF CO-OPERATION—The Commissioner of Police, Mr D. W. MacIntosh and Brig. J. H. G. Wills, commanding 3 Commando Brigade, snapped during the mutual presentation of plaques last week to mark the friendship and co-operation of the Police and Commandos since the liberation. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



MEMORIAL TENNIS—Exhibition tennis matches were played at the Chinese Recreation last week in connection with the memorial services to the late Ko Sin-kie, Chinese Davis Cup player. Among those who took part were Miss Zinovioff, Mr B. C. Fay, Mrs E. Litton and Mr Paul Kong. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



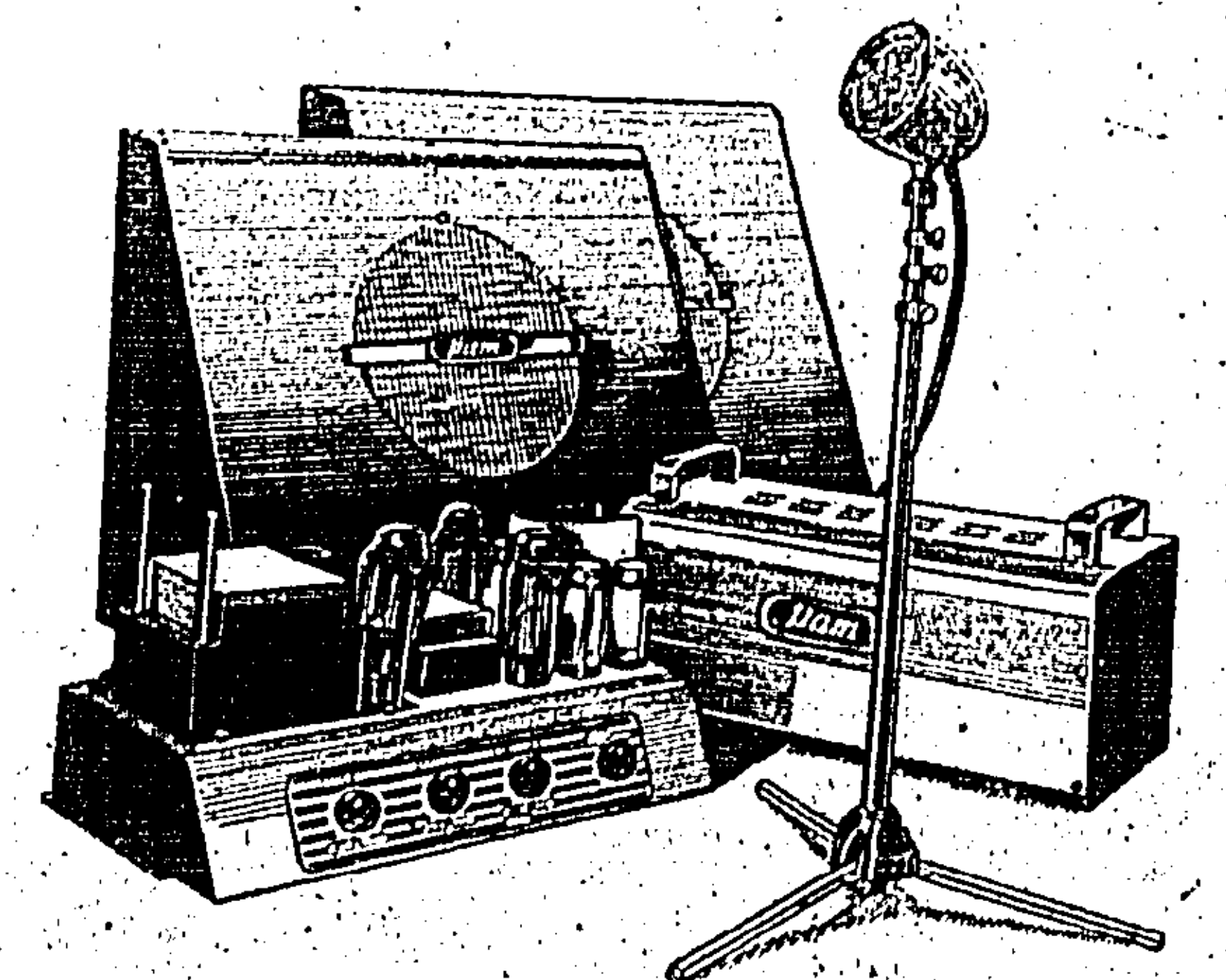
OFFICIALS AND STAFF of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs photographed with Mr R. A. C. North, C.M.G., former SCA., (seated in centre) during his recent sojourn in Hongkong on his way to Australia. (Photo: Mee Cheung)



ALUMNI and undergraduates of Hongkong University met at cricket for the first time since the liberation recently. The teams are shown above. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



THE SAIGON INTERPORT football team, which lost to Hongkong 3-2 last Sunday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



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STUDENTS SHOT IN RIOT

New Delhi, Apr. 25.—The police fatally shot one student and wounded another in a riot, when student demonstrators refused to disperse. The incident followed a communal riot last night in New Delhi, in which five persons were killed and eight injured. As a precaution against further outbreaks in the New Delhi district, the Police Commissioner's office empowered police to shoot after warning suspicious characters.—United Press.

SOVIET STILL HOLD OVER MILLION JAPS

Tokyo, Apr. 26.—A total of 1,019,770 Japanese are still in Russian-held territory awaiting repatriation, according to Allied Headquarters figures for April 22 released two days ago.

The report showed that 5,551 Japanese were evacuated from Siberia for the period of April 14-20, and 670,560 are still in that region.

Repatriation from Karafuto, in the Kuriles, during the week was 8,015, leaving 343,203 still to be brought home.

Of 1,500,000 who were in China, today only 7,903 remain to be evacuated.

The number of Japanese remaining to be evacuated from other areas include: Australian areas, 339; Formosa, 3,847; Manchuria, 95,000; NEI, 2,295; Pacific areas, 105; Philippines, 557; South-east Asia areas, 72,102.

According to the report, only five Koreans are awaiting repatriation in the Pacific area, and of 16,847 Koreans apprehended for attempted illegal entry into Japan, 10,294 remain to be repatriated. Of this total, 9,461 are Koreans and the remaining 832 are Ryukyans.—United Press.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Donations Received

Already acknowledged (per "H.K. Telegraph")	54,362.35
C. de Sallé-Robertson	100.00
Wong Chi Hei (in memory of the late Miss Ng Yuen Kuen who died in 1938)	20.00
Mr and Mrs J. H. Seth (in memory of the late Mr J. T. Bagram)	25.00
Miss Helen Yu	25.00
Young Brothers Banking Corporation	200.00
Egal & Co.	100.00
The De La Rama Steamship Co., Inc.	100.00
Philippine Air Lines Inc.	100.00
Mr and Mrs G. E. Marden (memory of the late Mr J. T. Bagram)	100.00
M. A. de Silva	200.00
A. P. Graves (memory of the late Mr J. T. Bagram)	5.00
Staff and Pupils Government Anglo-Chinese P. M. School	120.00
Li and Fung, Ltd.	100.00
H. T. Chan	100.00
F.F.D. (memory of the late Bro. J. T. Bagram)	25.00
Mr and Mrs J. M. O. Sequiera	20.00
Miss Marie T. Sequiera (in memory of the late C. M. Sequiera from his Office Colleagues)	127.00
John Robertson (memory of the late J. T. Bagram)	25.00
Mr and Mrs Trotter	25.00
Hongkong Mather Pictorial Mrs J. A. Remedios (in grateful thanks to Dr P. S. Selwyn-Clarke)	10.00
Hon. Mr M. M. Watson	250.00
Total	£30-0-0 and \$105,094.55

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgement will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

TRAWLER BEATS GALE

Dublin, Apr. 25.—The Spanish trawler Astuto limped into Bantry port today, leaving only the Cantabra Rosa Maria missing from a fleet of 26 vessels caught by an 80-mile gale off the southern tip of Ireland.

Crewmen of the other trawlers said they last saw the Cantabra Rosa Maria disappear behind a big wave. She was presumed sunk with all hands—the captain and 14 crewmen.

Many of the crews of the other trawlers were sent to hospital suffering from minor injuries and exposure, but none was in serious condition. The Astuto still lay in Bantry harbour as high waves kept small boats from reaching her.—United Press.

Palestine Problem To Come Before United Nations On Monday

London, Apr. 25.

History will be made by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly, which meets next Monday at Lake Success to debate the Palestine problem, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Though summoned by Britain for the limited purpose of setting up a further fact-finding committee to prepare for the normal autumn session of the Assembly, this conference is expected for the first time to throw light on the attitude of the Soviet Union to this most explosive problem of the Middle East.

It is also expected to mark the first occasion on which importance of the Assembly will surpass that of the Security Council in the history of the United Nations.

For this will be the first time that the General Assembly, where all members of the United Nations are represented rather than the exclusive Security Council of 11 heavily dominated by the veto right of the Big Five, has been charged with an issue of major international importance.

The decision to refer the Palestine question to the Assembly rather than the Security Council undoubtedly rests on the prestige of the Council, due to the excessive use of the veto.

Another and even more important sense in which the special Assembly meeting should make history is the light which it is expected to shed on the attitude of the Soviet Union, and of the states which, normally follow its lead in world affairs, to the Palestine problem.

Buffer Region

This is an issue of no small significance for the whole Middle East, which has so far remained an effective buffer region between the world's great powers and one in which each great power has striven to remain on good terms with both Jew and Arab. Since in the Assembly, no less than in the Council, the attitude of the great powers has usually served to determine that of voting blocs by which they are customarily supported, the United Nations decision on Palestine's future may well depend on the stand which the Big Five take up.

The position of Britain is still equivocal, though at the conclusion of the London Palestine Conference last winter it was undoubtedly closer to the Arab standpoint than to that of the Jewish Agency.

The United States delegation is expected to assume the Zionist case known in the Assembly as the Jewish Agency's request to be allowed to participate without a vote is turned down. In any case, the Agency is considered certain to be able to rely on the United States vote.

The attitude of the Soviet Union, which has never committed itself on the issue, remains a major question mark. The fact that Moscow has, so far, refrained from giving definite support to either side in the Palestine controversy has been the main factor in keeping this problem so far outside the main East-West cleavage in world affairs. At present, both Arabs and Jews hope for Soviet support. Arab hopes being based to some extent on the fact of the United States support for the Jewish Agency, and Jewish hopes on the incompatibility of Arab League feudalism with Communism.

Soviet Standpoint

In fact the official Soviet standpoint so far—that it is only the presence of British troops in Palestine which creates the problem—is likely to be maintained as long as possible.

The joint proposal of the Arab members of the United Nations that the Assembly should immediately discuss the termination of the British mandate and creation of Palestine as an independent Arab state, instead of limiting the proceedings to the setting-up of a fact-finding committee, as suggested by Britain, will ensure a fundamental debate on the special debate at the special Assembly.

At this debate the Arab states are anxious to discuss the issue in its widest possible terms from the standpoint of human rights of peoples who have lived in Palestine for the past 2,000 years.

Jewish Agency

The Jewish Agency, if it is allowed representation, must be expected to guide the debate into examination of Britain's record in carrying out the terms of the mandate entrusted to the authority of the United Nations' spiritual parent, the League of Nations. Unlike the Arab states, the Jewish Agency does not for the present ask for abandonment by Britain of the mandate, but for its interpretation and fulfilment in terms of the Zionist policy.

Britain seeks at this stage to restrict the debate to purely procedural issues for the typical, if inconvenient, reason that the British Government has still no policy for ultimate solving the Palestine problem. The current British attitude is composed of three factors: 1. The desire to convince the United Nations through direct investigation that the Palestine problem is strictly speaking insoluble, that is to say that the views of Arabs and Jews are irreconcilable and that one side is determined to use violence if unsatisfied.

2. The desire to convince world opinion that connivance in and assistance of Jewish illegal immigration to Palestine aggravates the already existing situation.

3. The desire to check the rise of terrorism within Palestine through the belief that violence may lose sympathy at Lake Success.

There seems little doubt that Whitehall is banking on the belief that the Cabinet has until next September to come to a definite conclusion on whether or not it wishes to relinquish the mandate, Reuter.

French Car Workers Walk Out

Paris, Apr. 25.

Fifteen hundred workers in the nationalised Renault automobile factory went on strike here today, demanding a 10-franc per hour increase in minimum wages. The minimum wage at present in effect is 25 francs per hour.

A spokesman for the workers said the strike would continue until "complete satisfaction" is obtained. Earlier today 500 workers in the Boulogne-Billancourt factory, also run by Renault, staged an abortive three-hour strike demanding from five to 10 francs per hour increase in wages.

The Boulogne-Billancourt walk-out was called off after most of the company's 28,000 workers refused to join in the action.—United Press.

U.S. Phone Lock-Out

Washington, Apr. 25.—President Truman today discussed the telephone strike with the Cabinet, but the best the government could say about the chances of settlement was, "We are starting all over again."

Labour Department conciliators got company and union officials together, but neither the ATT nor its subsidiaries would agree to make a wage increase offer, and the strike leaders and government officials alike felt that there was no basis for settlement without pay hikes.—United Press.

ATTLEE HITS BACK

(Continued from Page 1)

self-government which has been spreading throughout Asia for decades. He abandoned the democratic principles for which Britain fought in the war.

The Socialist Government, Mr Churchill had said, was living upon American debt.

"This," Mr Attlee said, "came from a man who again and again has paid tribute to the great assistance we received in the war from lend and lease."

"If the Labour Government is living on debt, much more was the Coalition. If Mr Churchill had declared to power he would have had to provide food for our people and find dollars to pay for it."

The Opposition Leader, Mr Attlee said, had also attacked the Civil Service.

"Under the Socialist Government business are being taken over, but employees of the Bank of England or civil aviation do not turn into parasites because they become State servants," he said.

"We are not ashamed that an increasing section of our economic activities is employed by the people for the people instead of for private profit."

"We are rightly proud of our Civil Service which is second to none in the world for devotion to duty and for efficiency. I resent, and I know the Civil Servants resent, the cheap sneers and base attacks based on ignorance and prejudice."

"It is interesting," Mr Attlee continued, "to see that Mr Churchill said that the great heart of the nation was returning to Conservative and Liberal principles."

"He seeks to confront the Socialists with a policy which will appeal to the Conservatives and our Liberal allies. What is this policy? There must be free competition upwards, not downwards. We must have a floor but no ceiling."

PATHETIC TORIES

"It is pathetic to see how often the Tories return to this ridiculous attempt to represent nationalism as something entirely outside the work of national reconstruction. It is, of course, fundamental."

"These are what are called squallid Socialist schemes by Mr. Churchill."

"The fact is that the Opposition has no policy and no plan for meeting the problems of the country. They take refuge in mere abuses and attempt to place responsibility for the inhuman hardships of the present time at the door of the Labour Government."

"I believe that in facing the great difficulties of the post-war period, this country has seen a great example of energy and has shown the same qualities in peace as it displayed in war. I am happy to know that this is the impression made on many distinguished visitors from countries overseas, as they have told me," Mr. Attlee said.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



GREECE:

RIGHTIST GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

Athens, Apr. 25.

General Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, said in an interview today that he had won the Cabinet's consent to immediate dissolution of all Rightist guerrilla bands in Greece.

The bands had been active in Central Thessaly, Thrace, Macedonia and the Peloponnese. In Peloponnese, one Rightist band raided Sparta a month ago and killed 32 Communists in reprisal for a Leftist raid on a nearby Rightist village.

The dissolution order will apply to all areas under Greek Army or gendarmerie control. The Minister said the gendarmerie would be increased by 6,000 men and eventually would take over enforcement of law and order throughout Greece to enable the Army to "return to its proper functions."

Latest reports said the gendarmerie were engaging Leftist bands both north and south-west of Sparta. General Zervas said the gendarmerie killed 20 and wounded 40 of the guerrilla band which on Wednesday ambushed them north of Sparta.

Reinforcements Coming Up
General Zervas, 65-year-old former regular army officer and wartime leader of the Rightist faction of the Greek resistance movement, estimated that there were only 800 guerrillas altogether in Peloponnese.

However, he said, he understood reinforcements were moving in by small boat across the Gulf of Corinth. He confirmed reports of clashes between rival bands of Rightist guerrillas in the Peloponnese, and attributed them to a political controversy, but said they were not serious.

Athens newspapers reported that armed Rightist extremist followers of the former War Minister, Petros (Jack) Mikes, Mavromichalis, were battling followers of Captain Vas. Vretakos strong supporter of Zervas.—United Press.

Bomb Attack On Police Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

driven by a man wearing the uniform of the electricity company. The blast came shortly after the vehicle parked outside the camp.

PRECAUTIONS

Lake Success, Apr. 25.—United Nations Security officials and New York City detectives today began a basement to ceiling search of the General Assembly Hall as a precautionary measure for the special session on Palestine opening on Monday.

It is described as an attempt to make the scene "secure" for delegates who will stage the opening debate on the Holy Land's programme.

The United Nations Security Division Chief, Frank Bogley, said that packages will be inspected to make sure that no bombs will be smuggled into the hall.—United Press.

REQUEST TO UNO

New York, Apr. 25.—Six progressive United States organisations have written to Dr Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, asking that the General Assembly should refuse to set up a committee of inquiry on Palestine because they are interested parties.

The group also calls on the General Assembly to arrange for the participation without vote of the Jewish Agency in all deliberations because of its "international recognition as representative of the Jewish people with respect to Palestine."

The memorandum is signed by the publishers of the Liberal weekly "The Nation", Congress of Industrial Organizations, Farmers Education and Co-operative Union, Church Peace Union, Union of Progressive Citizens of America and the Council for Democracy.—Reuter.

VON NIDA WINS

Richmond, Surrey, Apr. 25.—Norman Von Nida, young Australian champion, won the Branding £1,500 professional golf tournament on the Royal Mid-Surrey Club's course here today with an aggregate for 72 holes of 290.

At the start of the day he was two strokes behind the leader, Max Faulkner, with first and second rounds of 75 and 73, and still two strokes behind after the first of the two final rounds today when only 27 qualifiers took part, but Faulkner entered in the final round, in which the Australian played a sterling round of 70. Both had taken 72 in the morning.—Reuter.

Russians Blamed For Moscow Talks Failure

New York, Apr. 25.

The New York Times, commenting editorially on the Moscow conference, put the entire blame for failure on Russia which said the paper, "not only repudiated her wartime agreements regarding Germany and Austria but also sought to impose new terms paving the way for domination of the continent."

Great Disappointment

Vienna, Apr. 25.—General Mark Clark returned to Vienna tonight by plane from Moscow, and charged in a statement to the press that the Russians had not acted in accordance with the Moscow and London declarations of 1943.

General Clark said failure to complete the treaty for Austria was a "great disappointment" both to the Austrian people and to my Government. He added it was also a "great disappointment" to me personally.

Correspondence

Traffic Problems
(The Editor, H.K. Telegraph)
Sir,—With reference to your leading article of yesterday dealing with the traffic problem in Hongkong, I fail to see that the Traffic Department's recently published proposals for the new traffic regulations are at all "fascinating" in their bewildering details as you state. To any citizen of average intelligence who takes a normal amount of interest in the subject of road safety in the Colony—and does not spend his time castigating the work of certain under-staffed Government departments—the new scheme should appear to be a sound one. In my opinion, to be congratulated on an excellent effort to deal with one of the most serious situations existing in the Colony today.

You say that the proposals do not point to any definite and overall policy for control of the Colony's vehicular or pedestrian traffic. To my mind, the main point of the scheme—those of establishing one way streets, a traffic roundabout and pedestrian crossings, aim at that very thing. As far as the pedestrians of the Colony are concerned I am sure that the Traffic Department would be delighted if you could inform it of any known method of ensuring their absolute safety on the roads without their co-operation—which is after all only what the officer in charge of that section asked in his recent statement to the press.

The Colony at the moment is overcrowded with newcomers and old residents and the roads carry three times their prewar amount of traffic. While this situation exists no scheme on earth which does not receive the attention and respect of the public is likely to succeed. I feel that at this stage the only space which is allotted in your paper to what should be its most important piece of writing—the editorial columns—would be better used in calling the public's attention to its extraordinary self carelessness in its established habit of jay walking, rather than venturing on an honest endeavour to introduce road safety methods which are basically sound.

W. FORGRAVE.

[The correspondent is confusing sarcasm with constructive criticism. Partly because the average Hongkong pedestrian is less road-minded than the average motorist we suggest that the police control over pedestrian rather than vehicular traffic.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

Final Performance

The final performance of the comedy "Worm's Eye View" will be given by the KCC Amateur Dramatic section at the clubhouse tonight at 8.15. A highly polished presentation is assured and those intending to see this show should ring the KCC this afternoon for reservations. The play will be followed by an impromptu dance.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Saturday, April 26	
Straits (Sea) 2 p.m.	Shanghai & Honolulu (Sea) 3 p.m.
USA, Central & South America and Canada via San Francisco (No parcels for Canada) (Sea) 3 p.m.	
Macao, Tientsin, Shikhi (Sea) 4 p.m.	Canton (Train) 4 p.m.
Batavia, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney & Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.	
Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 3.30 p.m.	
Canton, Kowloon and Chungking (Air) 3.30 p.m.	
Sunday, April 27	
Shanghai and Peking (Air) 10 a.m.	Canton, Kowloon, Swatow & Amoy (Air) 10 a.m.
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.	
Kongmoon (Sea) 10 a.m.	Macao, Tientsin, Shikhi (Sea) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Fuzhou (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Monday, April 28	
Manila P.I. (Air) 10 a.m.	Honolulu, USA, Canada (Air) noon.
Straits and Egypt (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.	
Rangoon & Calcutta (Sea) 10 a.m.	
USA, Central & South America and Canada via San Francisco (No parcels for Canada) (Sea) 10 a.m.	
Swatow and Hongkong (Sea) 2 p.m.	
Kongmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.	
Macao, Tientsin, Shikhi (Sea) 4 p.m.	
Canton (Train) 4 p.m.	
Singapore, Rangoon, Colombo, Sourabaya, Auckland and London (Air) 3.30 p.m.	
Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peiping, Luchow, Kuning, Canton, Amoy and Fuzhou (Air) 3.30 p.m.	

Printed and published by Frederick Percy Franklin for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST,
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

PERSONAL

WILL the lady who inadvertently took away the key of the Board Room, Morning Post Building, please return it to the General Manager as soon as possible.

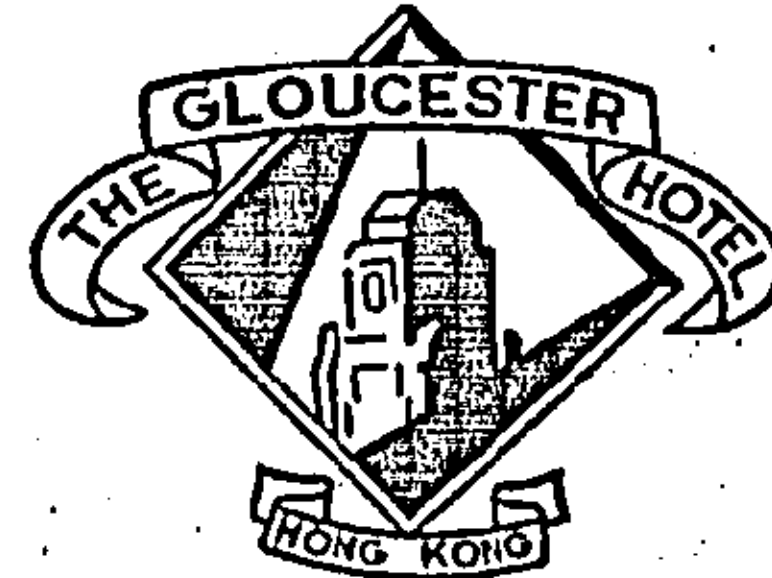
Big Increase In Birthrate

London, Apr. 25.—The Registrar General for England and Wales announced today that the highest birthrate for 26 years was recorded during the first quarter of this year.

The announcement said a total of 241,421 births was recorded, or 22.8 per thousand population. This was 5.6 per thousand above the record for the same quarter of 1946 and compared with an average of 16.1 per thousand for the first quarter average during the five years 1941-45.—United Press.

White House Confab

Washington, Apr. 26.—President Harry Truman invited congressional leaders of both parties to a White House conference on Sunday night with Secretary of State George C. Marshall to review the foreign policy developments.—Associated Press.



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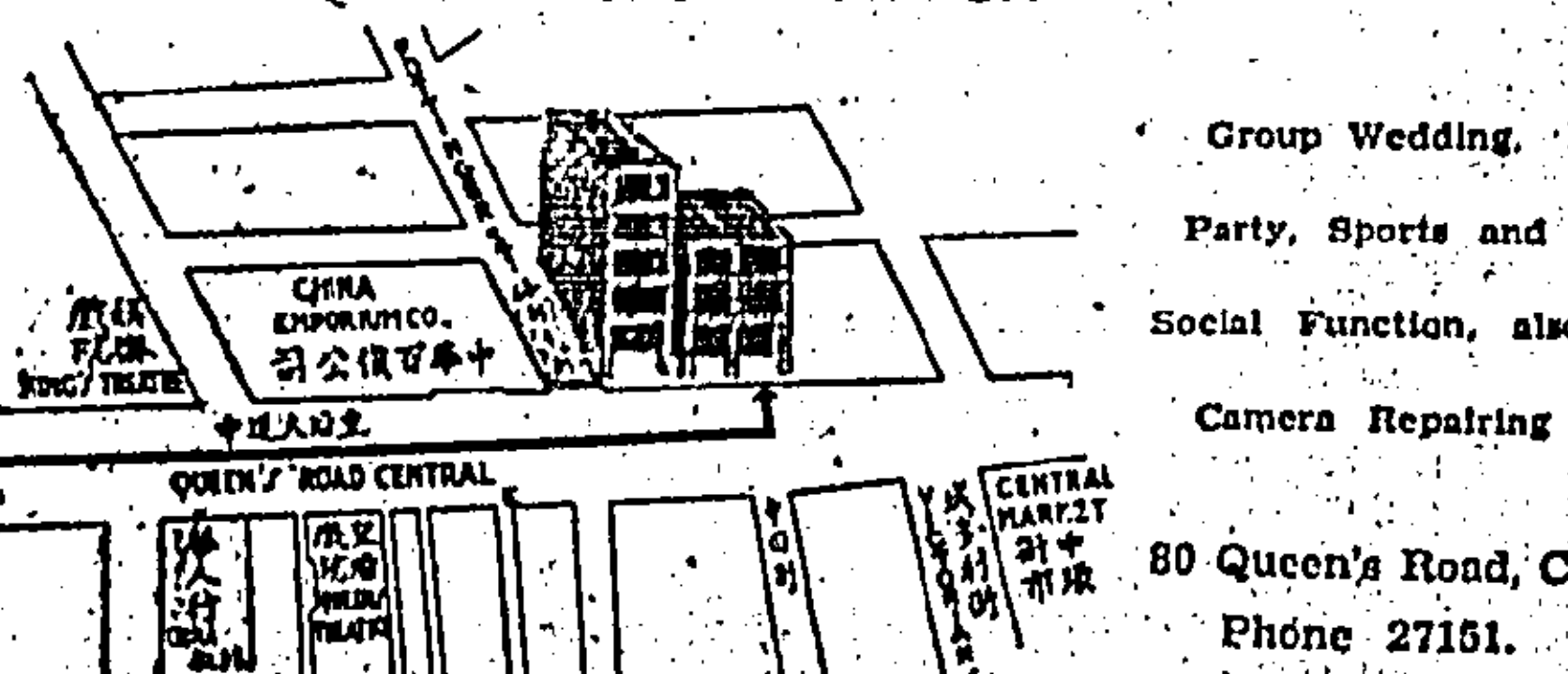
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